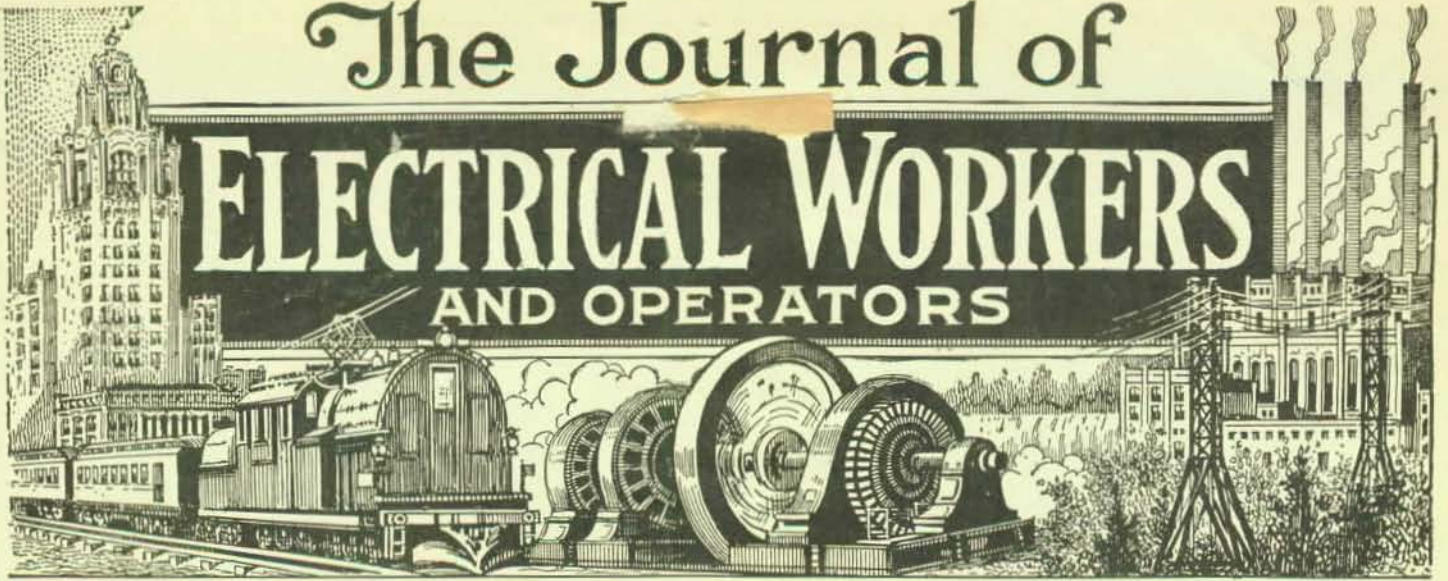


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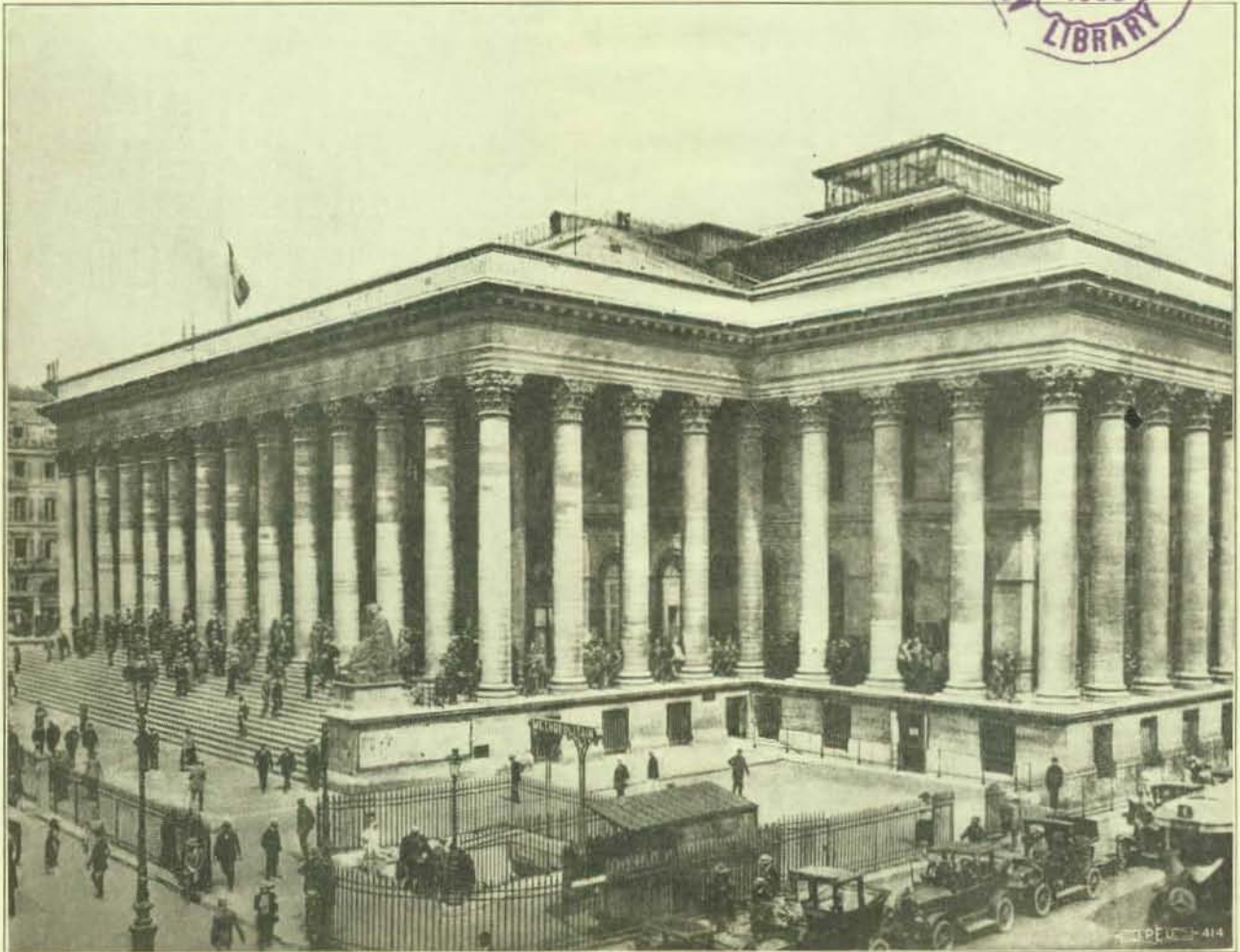
# The Journal of **ELECTRICAL WORKERS** AND OPERATORS

RECORDING THE ELECTRICAL ERA

VOL. XXXII

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY, 1933

NO. 2



## Friends, or Foes Abroad?



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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
**INTERNATIONAL**  
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**Magazine Chat**

We have referred now and then, not over modestly, to the fact that our organization possesses unusual talent. This goes not only for men who have mastered realms of electrical science but for men who are able to do, and are doing, unique work in other fields.

Of this latter number, none is more worthy of our attention than fellow-member F. H. Stickney, of Cleveland. His vital painting of "The Cauldron" which we are using as a frontispiece this month reveals the growth of his talent. The drama of industry is not foreign to his brush. He finds sympathetic subject matter in the breathless surge of modern life. Stickney is still a member of this organization and still active as an electrical worker. His art is his avocation.

Our readers perhaps will recall the reproductions of his work published by this Journal several years ago and the story of his struggle to express himself in color and line.

Our unknown friends continue to wave friendly hands to this publication. They encourage us as do the contributions of our vice presidents, international representatives, and members—all of high order appearing in this issue.

"Friends" continue to lift at will distinctive articles from this Journal without credit line.

These are changing times. Few of us have the keenness of vision to follow the rapidly shifting national scenery. Now more than ever this Journal must be alert and brave enough to picture without flinching the brutal and occasionally inspiring vicissitudes of our social life. Only in this way may we know, understand, and go forward.

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Courtesy of the Artist

THE CAULDRON  
By F. H. STICKNEY,  
Cleveland Member,  
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers





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No. 2

## War Debts Door to Foreign Policy

JOHN DOE, electrician, or John Doe, carpenter—or even Jane Doe, factory worker—knows in a general way about war debts. His reaction is likely to be pretty much the reaction of every other citizen of the United States, namely that this money is owing us, is a debt justly entered into in time of emergency, and should be paid. If John Doe's reasoning progresses farther, he immediately arrives at the conclusion that if war debts are cancelled, they will have to be paid anyhow—not of course by the foreign governments involved, but by the taxpayers of the United States. In short, the reaction of American workers to the war debt question may be said to be political rather than economic, and the chances are that the so-called political views will hold stubbornly against economic conditions, but will have to give way in the end to economic considerations.

If John Doe, electrician, took occasion to look across the big pond to Germany, Italy, France and England, and tried to get the point of view of the trade unionists of Europe, he would probably discover quickly that trade unionists there are for cancellation of the war debts. They are for cancellation—but not for the same reasons that international bankers are for cancellation, or for the same reasons that economists are for rigid revision almost to the point of cancellation. The reasoning of one section of European labor on war debts is set forth quite clearly by the International Transport Workers Federation in a brochure entitled "Reparations and War Debts from the Labour Point of View." The headquarters of the Transport Workers Federation is in Amsterdam. It is one of the most influential and well financed international groups of trade unions. It has its own large building in Amsterdam and a secretariat of 15 persons.

The reasoning of M. Zwalf, leader of the research department of the I. T. F., runs like this: the war debts have not been the cause of the world economic depression. The depression is due to the inherent shortcomings and difficulties of the capitalistic system. However, the depression has thrown into relief the war debt question by the fact that France and the United States, as creditor nations, have virtually cornered the world's gold supply and brought about a situation where trade is impossible. In this impasse, to insist that war debts be paid is merely greatly to penalize the

**Vexed question affects every worker in every section of the United States, and the western world. What is the way out: Cancellation, Retention, or Suspension?**

workers of the European countries because in the last analysis the workers have to pay the war debts. The I. T. F. believes that the reparations that Germany has already paid have meant the overworking and underfeeding of the German workers. They quote George P. Auld, an American writing on the Dawes Plan and the New Economics as follows: "A large part of the burden of taxation whether it be in France, England, Germany or our own country falls on the ultimate consumer—that is to say, on the poor men, and can not be shifted." They take a good-natured jibe at American workers who thought the war was prosecuted for idealistic reasons as a "war to end war" and a war to "make the world safe for democracy". They look upon the war as a strictly commercial proposition—a trade war—and they quote Economist Auld as saying, "A primary effect of the international situation arising from the war, is the substantial displacement of European products by those of the United States in the markets of the world."

Thus the European workers are seeking to get behind the political aspects of the war debt question to pierce through to the economic. When this is done, or when a start is made toward this end, one at once begins to see that war debts are merely doors to a foreign policy. They involve the whole question of international relations, and the coming World Economic Conference will have difficulty in keeping merely to any single question.

The photograph on the cover is a picture of the Paris Stock Exchange (Bourse). The peculiarity of this market is that the traders operate on the steps. Here centers much of the financial activity of the second largest gold holding country in the world.

American labor has made no official and definite statement in regard to war debts. The official bulletin of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor said as early as October, 1931: "Regardless of which way the tide turns, the economic unsoundness of the Versailles Treaty was certain to bring about industrial depression of a character that would affect every civilized nation. Whether trade unionists like it or not, they have been materially affected in a world-wide way by the economic results of the Versailles Treaty, and they must study the questions involved because they definitely affect the wage earner's welfare as well as the welfare of nations." The Labor Bureau, a quasi-spokesman for American labor, also made a pronouncement on war debts as early as July, 1931, which points the way to international sympathy and co-operation by the workers' groups:

"The lesson of recent events for American workers ought to be sufficiently clear. Though it is doubtful how much real assistance the debt holiday will finally offer in the European situation, still the mere hope that it will tend to revive trade abroad has had a marked stimulating effect in the United States. This is a sign that we prosper when other nations prosper, just as we suffer when they suffer. True prosperity must be international. Nothing is more fallacious than the theory that any nation in the modern world can benefit from the misfortunes of others; nations are not ultimately competitors, but partners in economic life. High tariffs, embargoes or other measures which aim to gain exclusive advantages for one nation at the expense of others are certain to be futile in accomplishing their avowed object."

### II. First Sphere of Conflict

As John Doe moves away from the merely political considerations into the economics of the question, he is at once struck by certain complexities. It is apparent at once that there are real conflicts of interest as well as of opinions and perhaps there are irreconcilable conflicts:

1. Nationalism vs. internationalism, or domestic vs. foreign trade.
2. High tariffs vs. adjusted trade agreements.
3. Governmental debts vs. private debts.



#### 4. International good will vs. big armaments.

Since the depression, there has grown up a body of thought in the United States which views with leniency the idea of a self-contained nation. These economists would have us close all our doors and live within our own borders. When the proposal is made that sound international relations demand an intelligent solution of the war debt problem, this group declare that our destiny lies in some other direction than in association with the other nations of the world. This view has been pretty well disposed of by Harold G. Moulton in his book entitled, "War Debts and World Prosperity," a book which has had remarkable circulation throughout America during the last few months. Mr. Moulton believes it is an impossibility to build a nation of domestic consumers. He maintains that foreign trade is of vital importance to many basic American industries. He cites a table showing the percentage of the annual production of certain commodities which was shipped abroad in 1929:

Commodity	Per Cent	Commodity	Per Cent
Cotton	54.8	Printing Machinery	29.2
Tobacco	41.2	Sewing Machines	28.0
Lard	33.3	Agricultural machinery	23.3
Wheat	17.9	Locomotives	20.8
Copper	36.0	Passenger automobiles	14.0
Kerosene	34.7		
Lubricating oils	31.0		
Gasoline	13.8		
Typewriters	40.1		

He maintains that the domestic demand for these commodities cannot be increased to offset the loss of foreign demand. He further contends that the loss of foreign markets would lead to a shrinkage in the domestic market, and says, "there never was a more complete economic fallacy than the one now prevalent that this country can turn its back on Europe and prosper by so doing." The conclusion of the argument is simple. If there is just so much

money in each of the countries owing us war debts; if they pay their debts they can never have this money to pay for commodities. As a result, our foreign trade greatly declines. This is not alone the view of Dr. Moulton, of Brookings Institution, but has been taken by other economists and leaders.

A report of a committee of economists, headed by James W. Angell of Columbia University, presses this view decisively:

"The entire foreign debt is not worth as much to the American people in dollars and cents as a prosperous Europe as a customer." This is as true now as it was six years ago when Secretary Mellon made this statement. The finances of Europe have been seriously dislocated and her industry depressed, the buying power of her people for American goods has been cut to low levels by the world depression. Inter-governmental debts have been one of several factors in creating this situation from which the United States as well as the rest of the world has suffered. By insisting on full payment this already serious situation would be still further aggravated.

"In 1929 the United States sold \$5,000,000,000 worth of American goods abroad—nearly one-tenth of the total output of our farms, factories and mines. It is estimated that nearly 2,500,000 American workers were then engaged in producing goods for export, half of which were sold in Europe.

"The decline since 1929 in our exports to Europe amounts to over \$1,000,000,000, or the equivalent of \$9.00 per capita—more than four times the instalment due on war debts in this fiscal year. The loss in European trade alone is estimated to have thrown out of employment some 300,000 American workmen with a wage loss of \$500,000,000 a year.

"The decline in European purchases of American goods has affected most severely our southern and western

states which normally export large amounts of foodstuffs and raw materials to Europe. In the case of raw cotton, alone, exports to European countries, which normally take over 40 per cent of our entire output, have declined from a total of \$605,000,000 in 1929 to \$191,000,000 in 1931, or a loss of \$414,000,000. Exports of meat products and of wheat and flour to Europe have fallen from \$249,000,000 in 1929 to \$113,000,000 in the past year.

"The decline in American import trade, reflecting not only lower prices but also smaller purchases of foreign goods, has had a direct influence on governmental revenues. In the fiscal year 1929, customs collected on dutiable imports, a large share of which came from Europe, amounted to \$602,000,000. In the fiscal year just ended, however, these revenues had declined to \$328,000,000, in spite of increased tariff rates."

## II. Second Sphere of Conflict

The tariff question is inescapably wrapped up in the question of payment of war debts and sound international relations. Dr. Moulton shows in the case of wheat where our exports amounted to less than 18 per cent the price at home is greatly affected by fluctuation in the foreign demand. He maintains that a decline in the foreign demand alone could readily make the difference between 16-cents and six-cent cotton and 70-cent and 50-cent wheat.

C. T. Revere, writing for the Committee for the Consideration of Inter-Governmental Debts, shows how high tariffs imposed by France and Germany have virtually cut off all wheat exports from the United States to these countries. Germany has placed a duty of \$1.62 per bushel and France a duty of \$1.71 per bushel on wheat. These prices have stimulated domestic production to the extent that these countries now grow practically enough wheat to take care of internal needs. What are the results at home of this policy? It has a bearing definitely upon the workers of these countries. Wheat is selling in Germany at \$1.65 and in France at \$1.79 per bushel. The populations of these countries find their living costs enormously increased at a time when they are all poverty-stricken, while the United States, with its low-priced wheat, cannot export its surplus to these countries and the farmers of the United States sink deeper and deeper into poverty. So much for tariffs imposed in retaliation in France and Germany on the basic commodity of wheat.

But the United States has very high tariff walls, too. Since Germany and other debtor nations have not the gold with which to pay war debts they can only pay in goods, but their goods are kept out of the United States by high tariffs. This makes an impasse. This is what commentators on the debt question mean when they say that the war debts have dried up markets and halted commerce.



Bank of England (Left), For a Century—and Still—the Most Powerful Bank in the World. It is a Private Bank With Public Force.



### III. Third Sphere of Conflict

When John Doe continues his pilgrimage into this rather complex field he soon comes upon the fact that the movement for cancellation or rigidly-downward revision of war debts means only governmental war debts. Debts incurred by foreign nations to private international bankers in the United States are expected to be paid. Of course, this does not set well with John Doe, electrician or carpenter. John Doe knows that international bankers have been the most vigorous foes of unionism in the United States and that they have led vigorously the campaign for lowering wages in this country. John Doe does not like to take a position that is going to favor, seemingly, international bankers at the expense of American taxpayers. It has been estimated by economists that if the government war debts are cancelled, or rigidly revised, it will mean that every man, woman and child will have to pay \$2.00 a year to retire these debts in the form of liberty bonds.

A rebuttal to this point of view is offered by the National Council for the Prevention of War of Washington, D. C. Dr. Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary, writing in its bulletin, declares that the bankers do not now hold the foreign bonds in this country. They are held, he says, as securities by banks, small and large, all over the United States and by hosts of small individuals. Mr. Libby quotes Dr. Julius Klein of the U. S. Department of Commerce as estimating there are 750,000 holders of German securities in the United States. Mr. Libby concludes, "your bank and my bank are quite as much interested as Wall Street. It would be stupid to act against our own interests with a view of spiting Wall Street."

### IV. Fourth Sphere of Conflict

This brings John Doe to the fourth sphere of conflict. As practical men facing the problem of war debt cancellation, suspension, retention, or revision, the question which now arises is if war debts are cancelled, or greatly reduced, will this money be put to constructive or destructive uses? The claim is that all the countries involved have been spending enormous funds for armaments, sums even during the period of payment greatly in excess of the instalments made. Senator Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota has been a leader of this point of view. In a speech in the United States Senate recently he pointed out these facts:

In 1930 Belgium spent for armaments \$23,247,000 and paid to the United States as interest on her debt \$7,950,000. She spent about two and one-half times more for armaments than she paid the United States on account of interest.

Czechoslovakia spent, in round numbers, \$41,000,000 in 1930 for armaments and spent \$3,000,000 in the payment of interest to the Government of the United States on her debt.

France spent \$547,000,000 for arma-

ments in 1930 and expended \$50,000,000 on her debt to the United States.

Great Britain spent \$608,000,000 in 1930 for armaments and expended \$159,000,000 to the United States on her debt.

Poland spent \$122,000,000 on armaments and \$7,000,000 to the United States in interest on her debt.

Italy spent \$322,000,000 for armaments in 1930 and expended about \$14,000,000 in the payment of interest on her debt to the United States.

This point of view has been accepted by the President of the United States who has urgently requested that the debtor nations consider rigid armament reductions. But the question arises, is the United States making this proposal with clean hands? The League of Nations Chronicle, an organ of the League of Nations Association of Illinois, incisively and rather unpleasantly asks some questions:

"If the American people are to make any suggestions about reduction of war debts and military expenditures they must use the pronoun 'we' rather than the pronoun 'you.' There seems to be a



Courtesy National Council for Prevention of War

### THE BIG STICK

definite attempt on the part of some people to make it appear as though excessive armaments was a vice from which only Europe is suffering. A Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, for illustration, states: 'The President is deeply, one might say passionately, interested in the project of world disarmament, which means European disarmament, for the United States possesses no land forces to speak of and Mr. Hoover has said no nation can propose to cut naval power so low that we are not willing to go even lower.' Without doing more here to contest the statement that we have no land forces to speak of, we repeat that the military budget of the United States is the highest in the world. After making due allowances for the higher wages and costs of material in this country, the fact remains that our military budget is altogether too high and the charge of excessive armaments can be leveled against the United States as easily as at the other great powers.

"Our attitude should be one of modesty. That we have such a tremendous financial advantage because of the

(Continued on page 94)



# Pay Debts in Goods to Jobless Millions

By ARTHUR E. SUFFERN, Economist, Federal Council of Churches

THE well-reasoned note of Great Britain on delay of the payment of international debts has elicited from American die-hards nothing more constructive than the suggestion that our debtors should stop "dilly-dallying" and pay up. They are proud that their "sober judgment and convictions against cancellation or postponement" have not been affected. Since they insist on payment I suggest that they arrange to accept it in a form which was much needed during the "prosperity" of 1918-1929 and is still more needed now.

This suggestion involves a reversal of the process by which the debts were contracted. That the loans were really in the form of goods and services is generally admitted. As a creditor nation we have refused to accept payment in the only form which in the last analysis the debts can be paid, that is, in goods and services. Imports should have been enough greater than exports to make payment possible. But we have sought to expand our exports and to reduce our imports by tariffs. We loaned enough to Germany to enable her to make reparation payments which in turn enabled the allied governments to pay us the instalments on their war debts. The fear of competition of foreign goods in the American markets has prevented a form and kind of payment which could have been made without competition with domestic goods.

It is notorious that in the United States, the wealthiest nation in the world, about 10 per cent of the population have been below the poverty line even during the most prosperous times. Obviously there is a much greater percentage now. The poverty-stricken are not in the market either for domestic or foreign goods above the maximum of necessities that their meager incomes or charity will provide. Thus there has been and is now a vast need waiting to be satisfied. It cannot be satisfied except by larger incomes or by charity.

During "normal" times we expect the poor to increase their incomes by work. But between 1919 and 1929, one of the most prosperous periods in our history, unemployment became a problem of increasing proportions. The incomes of the wage workers were not only decreased by unemployment but too much went to the interest, rent and profit takers and too little to wage and small salaried workers. This is now recognized as one of the chief causes of the depression. During the depression unemployment has exceeded all previous records. This combined with wage and salary cuts has reduced the income of the masses many billions of dollars.

So much for the fact that the masses of the United States could have and can now use more goods than they can purchase. If the business men of the United States run the economic system

## Novel suggestion of economic authority throws into sharp relief the social question.

so that millions of workers are poverty-stricken, they should not object if foreign goods are taken in payment of foreign debts and distributed to the needy. This would not limit the domestic market because such people are not in the market for many commodities which could be supplied. As long as the incomes of any class of workers are so low that they can afford only the bare necessities of life, goods accepted in payment of foreign debts obviously can be used to good advantage in raising their scale of living. This principle applies as well to wage and salaried workers whose incomes will provide something more than bare necessities.

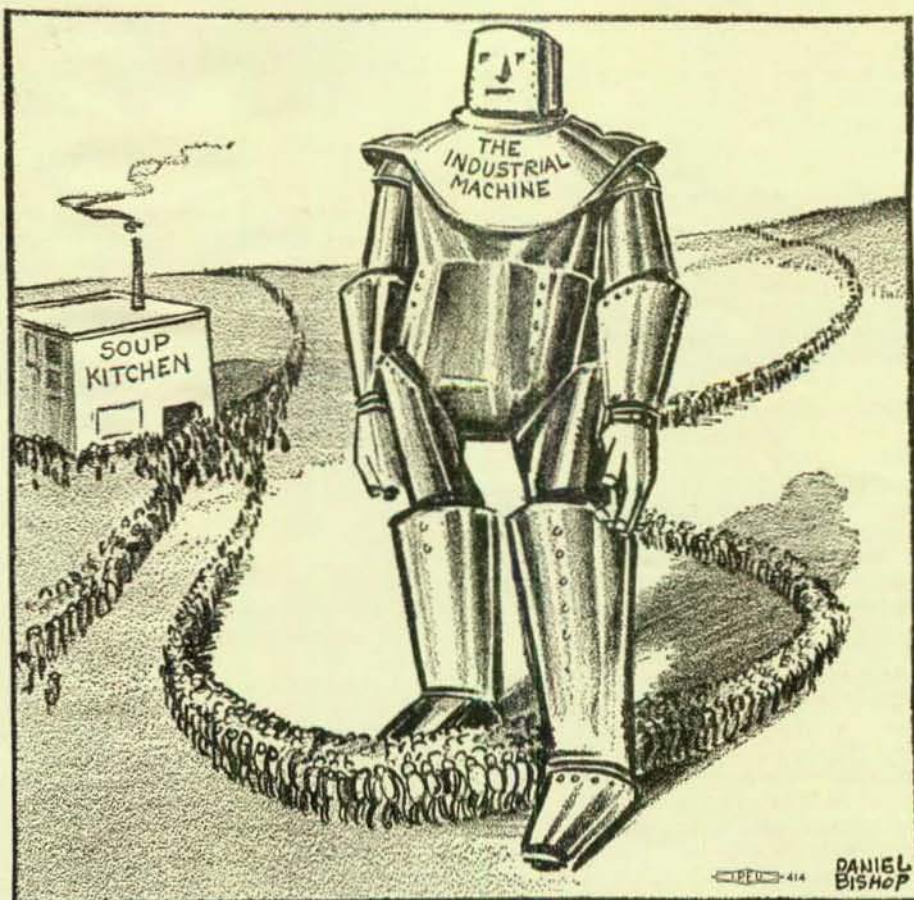
### Planning Necessary

In short, if we must have payment of foreign debts and if they can be paid only in goods and services then the federal government should inform each debtor nation of the kinds and quanti-

ties of goods which this country can use in relieving poverty and unemployment and in raising the scale of living generally of the lower income groups. Whatever each debtor nation could contribute should be valued at the prices for which similar goods sell in this country and credited to the account of the debtor. Of course, the die-hards will regard this suggestion as ridiculously impractical. And it is ridiculous to ask nations who have more poverty-stricken people than the United States has to contribute not only to the relief of poverty here but to the betterment of wage and salaried workers in the United States whose scale of living is already much above similar workers in Europe. But what we have done and are demanding is quite as ridiculous, if not more so, because it has and does involve more complications than what is here suggested.

We expect debtor nations to tax people who are less able to bear taxation than we are and mobilize the means of payment in forms which are acceptable to the United States government as such. This means that debtor nations must use the money which they get from taxation to buy bills of exchange which

(Continued on page 96)



Courtesy of Scripps-Howard Newspapers

THE GIANT SURVEYS HIS WORK



# Fighter And Dreamer Recompensed

Several years ago a progressive Senator resigned from politics because he thought the progressive cause was hopeless. He felt, too, that the people did not appreciate the efforts of independent legislators in their behalf. His action darkened the progressive cause and cast gloom over the careers of every other fighter in Congress. It was then that Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska became the acknowledged leader of the Senate liberals. It was apparent then that his Roman courage and stubborn idealism were to save the day. He stepped into the breach and accepted the hopeless gauge of battle without flinching.

Pleasant it is to record therefore that Senator George W. Norris, this fighter and dreamer, who has probably done more for the people's cause, without expectation of reward, than any other statesman, has at last come into a kind of just recompense.

Late in January readers of American newspapers and magazines were treated to a photograph of Senator Norris and President-elect Roosevelt and party at Muscle Shoals power development. This dramatized a great event, for President-elect Roosevelt, true to his campaign pledge, assured Senator Norris, the author of the Muscle Shoals Bill, that the Muscle Shoals power plant would be government operated, and the great hydro electric enterprise would be used to test the cost of

generating and distributing electric current. Millions of American people smiled on this gracious gesture of the new President as a piece of poetic justice greatly deserved.

At the same time—almost within a few hours following the Muscle Shoals triumph—Senator Norris was assured that the lame-duck amendment to the Constitution would pass the necessary two-thirds of the states, and this great measure would become a part of organic law.

Both of these measures began their slow course in Congress many years ago. They were introduced against the most stubborn opposition and most bitter indifference, but they probably record the most constructive pieces of legislation in a decade. The lame-duck amendment lifts the dead hand of legislation from the legislative



Photo by Heyn Studio, Omaha

SENATOR NORRIS

and legal life of the nation. It means that defeated President and Vice President, Senators and Congressmen, cannot go on functioning. It makes the federal government a more responsible and flexible instrument. It brings it much more near the British standard. Under its mandate, the old Congress will give way to its successor on January 3 and the new President will be inaugurated January 20 following the November elections.

These two measures reveal anew to the American people the character of the statesmanship of George W. Norris. They make him truly a national hero.



# Gets 7,500 Letters in Response to Speech

**S**ENATOR HENRIK SHIPSTEAD, of Minnesota, designated as only Farmer-Labor Senator in Congress, has become the premier radio speaker in the political field. Judged purely by the common standards that radio stations employ, namely, by pulling power upon listeners, Senator Shipstead is ace drawing card. His fan mail mounts to huge proportions. One speech alone given several months ago—it takes months before letters prompted by a speech cease to come—brought more than 7,500 letters to the station and to Senator Shipstead personally. These letters become a cross-section of public opinion in North America, for Canada and Cuba are included. These letters tell what Americans are thinking about and what they are about to demand in the way of economic relief.

This particular batch of 7,500 letters was prompted by a speech delivered on the cause and cures of the depression. This speech was given over a national hook-up. It brought letters from every state in the union, from three provinces of Canada and Cuba, from men and women in every walk of life, with business men preponderating. There are letters from bankers, lawyers, former Congressmen, government officials, big and little business men, Catholic clergy, state legislatures, economists, accountants, editors, teachers, farmers, housewives and real estate men. Few letters came from labor. Many came from farmers. One of the significant facts about this vast correspondence is that nearly every writer asked for five or more copies of the speech itself for distribution. They not only became converts of Senator Shipstead's economic proposal but evangelists as well. There is little doubt that there is a tremendous pull in liberal economic ideas, and no one can doubt that a revolution in thinking is taking place in the great supposedly solid middle class of this continent. In order to see what kind of economic ideas have found lodgment in the public mind and taken root, let us review briefly this particular speech of Senator Shipstead.

## Demands Sane Measures

Senator Shipstead says that the government has lost its income because the American people have lost their income. The American people have lost their income, first, because of an unjust distribution of national income. Between the years 1924 and 1930 agriculture lost 40 per cent of its income and labor lost 30 per cent of its income. He finds an undue concentration of wealth, and shows that in 1929 504 persons in the United States had a combined income of \$1,185,000,000, and out of this income these 504 persons could have bought all the cotton and all the wheat raised in the United States in 1930. He states that the government can not be held fully responsible for this unjust

**Senator Shipstead has finger on public pulse, after liberal radio address. Every state in union represented, three provinces of Canada, and Cuba. Pulling power of radio seen, but more pulling power of liberal ideas.**

distribution of national income, but indicates that the government has responsibilities and pointed out freight rates are a case in point and freight rates have borne down quite heavily on the



SENATOR SHIPSTEAD  
He gets thousands of letters in response to liberal economic ideas

farmers. He pointed out, too, that high interest rates and unstable dollar conditions could be improved by proper governmental action.

Secondly, he finds that purchasing power of the American people has been undermined by an orgy of speculation pushed by the bankers. He shows that \$17,000,000,000 of foreign securities were sold in this country and \$70,000,000,000 of American stocks and bonds issued against an overcapitalized business structure. He declared that the state has not properly guarded the actions of corporations which the state created.

## Must Restore Buying Power

On the positive side Senator Shipstead declares that the world depression started in this country, that our actions were largely responsible for it. He maintains that every effort must be made to restore purchasing power to the American people. He hits the sales tax

as a proposal striking at purchasing power and cries a halt against wage reductions. He thinks the drive to reduce governmental expenditures is somewhat absurd, inasmuch as most expenditures are fixed charges and that 75 per cent of the expenditures are due directly or indirectly to war. He advocates full and complete control of credit and corporations in the interest of the public good.

It's to ideas like these that the great radio public has so vividly responded. Now to quote from a few of the letters. A banker in the far West says:

"As a banker I wish to express my appreciation of your capable address over the N. B. C. radio chain. I enjoyed the talk and I am thoroughly in accord with your attitude toward the present insane measures undertaken by those in authority to cure present evils."

A housewife says:

"What a pleasure it was to hear you last night over the radio. To hear a voice resonant with wisdom is a rare treat in these hypocritical days. Too many leaders are singing lullabies to the American people."

One who dubs himself as a member of the common people writes:

"I would like to have you know that one of the common people of whom God made so many, too many it would seem right now, was pleasantly impressed."

A business man of Texas reports that the speech moved him greatly and adds:

"I was in a restaurant this morning and heard no less than four people discussing your talk."

A picture of an American family in its true relation to radio and radio speakers is revealed by the following letter:

"It may be of interest to you to know that last evening my wife and I were sitting at home playing chess and somebody turned on the radio. We heard a voice speaking, apparently giving a lecture on some dry economic subject, and my wife said, 'Let's turn that off and get some music.' Just then the full sentence came over the air and I said, 'No, let's listen to that; I don't know who he is, but he's speaking our language', and we listened to the completion of the speech and kept commenting, 'That's right,' 'That's fine' and so on all the way through."

The quotations reveal the human side of this story. Many writers went into a discussion of the economic aspects of Senator Shipstead's address. Many letters were long and comprehensive, but all of them showed the keenest interest in economic ideas. The whole episode revealed the pulling power of radio but revealed more clearly the pulling power of liberal economic ideas. America is awake.



# Trailing the Kings of Finance to Their Lair

N dramatic sessions of the U. S. Senate Judiciary Committee a picture of banker control of American business and public opinion was drawn by the American Federation of Labor. The session no doubt marks a historic moment in the life of the workers' organization. This significance was not missed by reporters who crowded the room nor by photographers who sought to preserve in celluloid the opposition of the trade union organizations to the financial oligarchy.

The occasion was the hearing of the Judiciary Committee on the 30-Hour Week Bill sponsored by Senator Black of Alabama. The data of the American Federation of Labor was prepared and presented by John Frey, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department and his research assistant, Miss Irael Jester.

"Eight banks in New York City hold 3,741 directorships in other banks, insurance companies, transportation and manufacturing corporations," Mr. Frey said.

These banks, he continued, seek to set up wage and other policies for the corporations which they lead and dominate. Definite records were presented by Mr. Frey to show that banks had forced corporations to reverse their policies on wages from "for" to against the workers, all this against the will of the accredited officials of these corporations.

The testimony of Mr. Frey was begun on the day the Directory of Directors for New York City was published, and Mr. Frey's independent investigation was substantiated by the data contained in this blue book registry of the financial houses. The picture portrayed by the workers' representative carried out what has begun to be common supposition by great sections of the American population. The data has been in the making for nearly a year. Mr. Frey has showed beyond the peradventure of a doubt that a handful of private bankers, most of whom have large international interests, control all the principal commercial banks of New York City and many of the commercial banks of the United States, and through them the business and credit structure of the entire nation.

The method of control is through interlocking directorates. The private bankers place themselves on the boards of directors of banks and corporations and spread their influence through these strategic points of control. One director holds 125 directorships.

The private bankers in question who are in a large measure international

**Investment oligarchy in complete control of business. Guides colleges and magazines. Tells employers to cut wages. Puffed with pride and power. Fears no popular displeasure. A. F. of L. gives data to U. S. Senate.**

bankers with imperialistic investments in South America and Europe, with their affiliations with commercial banks are as follows:



RUSSELL C. LEFFINGWELL, OF THE HOUSE OF MORGAN  
This Morgan partner holds directorships in six powerful corporations, most of which have large international holdings.

**Brown Brothers, Harriman & Company** hold 14 directorships in commercial banks in New York, as follows:

Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company  
Bank for Savings  
Greenwich Savings Bank  
Guaranty Trust Company  
City Bank-Farmers Trust Company (2)  
Union Banking Corporation (2)  
New York Trust Company  
Bank of New York and Trust Company  
Grace National Bank  
Commercial National Bank and Trust Company  
Chemical National Bank  
Empire City Savings Bank

**Dillon, Read & Co.** hold nine directorships in the following:

Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company  
Chase National Bank  
Commercial Investment Trust, Inc. (2)  
Empire Trust Company  
Chemical Bank & Trust Company  
Chemical Securities Corporation  
Commercial Investment Trust Corporation (2)

**Goldman Sachs & Co.** hold five directorships in the following:

Chase National Bank  
United States Savings Bank  
Lawyers Trust Company  
Manufacturers Trust Company (2)

**Hallgarten & Company** hold two directorships in the following:

Commercial National Bank & Trust Company  
Manufacturers Trust Company

**Kissel Kennicutt & Co.** hold two directorships in the following:

Commercial National Bank & Trust Company  
Commercial National Corporation

**Kuhn, Loeb & Co.** hold four directorships in the following:

International Acceptance Bank, Inc.  
Manhattan Company  
Chase National Bank  
Equitable Trust Company

**Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.** hold one directorship in Title Guarantee & Trust Company

**Lee, Higginson & Co.** hold six directorships in the following:

Chase National Bank  
Intercontinental Investment Trust  
New York Trust Company  
City Bank-Farmers Trust Company  
Bankers Trust Company  
Marine Trust Company

**J. P. Morgan & Company** hold 12 directorships in the following:

First Security Company (2)  
Bankers Company of New York (2)  
Bankers Trust Company (3)  
Bank for Savings  
Guaranty Trust Company (2)  
New York Trust Company  
Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company

**J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation** hold four directorships in the following:

Chase National Bank

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# Economic Planning Key to Roosevelt's Plan

**M**ARCH 4 may usher in an era of national economic planning. An examination of the 27 major speeches of Franklin D. Roosevelt, President-elect, made last year finds them all instinct with the idea of national social economic planning. National economic planning is a tenet of American labor. The first proposal for national economic planning in this country was made by Dr. Lewis L. Lorwin in the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL*. Few citizens realize the extent to which the President-elect leaned upon this conception as a way out of our economic difficulties. Every speech, by implication or by direct reference, advanced the idea of economic planning. Several developed the idea to a practical extent.

## True Concert of Interests

St. Paul—April 18, 1932.

"Not only among the sections of this country, but among its economic units and the various groups in these units there must be common participation, planned on a basis of a shared common life, the low as well as the high. In much of our present plan there is too much disposition to mistake the part for the whole, the head for the body. I plead not for class control, but for a true concert of interests.

"I favor economic planning not for this period alone, but for our needs for a long time to come."

## Social Planning

Atlanta, Ga.—May 22, 1932.

"In the same way we cannot review carefully the history of our industrial advance without being struck with its haphazardness, with the gigantic waste with which it has been accomplished, with the superfluous duplication of productive facilities, the continual scrapping of still useful equipment, the tremendous mortality in industrial and commercial undertakings, the thousands of dead-end trails into which enterprise has been lured, the profligate waste of natural resources.

"Much of this waste is the inevitable by-product of progress in a society which values individual endeavor and which is susceptible to the changing tastes and customs of the people of which it is composed.

"But much of it, I believe, could have been prevented by greater foresight and by a larger measure of social planning. Such controlling and directive forces as have been developed in recent years reside to a dangerous degree in groups having special interests in our economic order, interests which do not coincide with the interests of the nation as a whole \* \* \*.

**President-elect stresses long-range forecast. Period following March 4 may see fulfillment of another of labor's proposals. Notable utterances.**

"Of these other phases, that which seems most important to me in the long run is the problem of controlling, by adequate planning, the creation and distribution of those products which our vast economic machine is capable of yielding. \* \* \*

"It is well within the inventive capacity of man, who has built up this great social and economic machine capable of satisfying the wants of all, to insure that all who are willing and able to work receive from it at least the necessities of life. In such a system the reward for a day's work will have to be greater, on the average, than it has been, and the reward to capital, especially capital which is speculative, will have to be less \* \* \*.

"Do not confuse objectives with methods. When the nation becomes substantially united in favor of planning the broad objectives of civilization, then true leadership must unite behind definite methods.

"The country needs and, unless I mistake its temper, the country demands bold, persistent experimentation. It is common sense to take a method and try it; if it fails, admit it frankly and try another. But above all, try something.

"The millions who are in want will not stand by silently forever while the things to satisfy their needs are within easy reach.

"We need enthusiasm, imagination and the ability to face facts, even unpleasant ones, bravely. We need to prevent by drastic means, if necessary, the faults in our economic system from which we suffer. We need the courage of the young. Yours is not the task of making your way in the world but the task of remaking

the world which you will find before you."

## Crime of Overproduction

San Francisco—September 23, 1932.

Most important detailed statement.

"A mere builder of more industrial plants, a creator of more railroad systems, an organizer of more corporations, is as likely to be a danger as a help.

"The day of the great promoter or the financial titan, to whom we granted anything if only he would build or develop, is over. Our task now is not discovery or exploitation of natural resources or necessarily producing more goods.

"It is the soberer, less dramatic business of administering resources and plants already in hand, of seeking to re-establish foreign markets for our surplus production, of meeting the problem of underconsumption, of adjusting production to consumption, of distributing wealth and products more equitably, of adapting existing economic organizations to the service of the people.

"The day of enlightened administration has come.

"Just as in older times the central government was first a haven of refuge and then a threat, so now in a closer economic system the central and ambitious financial unit is no longer a servant of national desire but a danger. I would draw the parallel one step further. We did not think because national government had become a threat in the eighteenth century that therefore we should abandon the principle of national government.

"Nor today should we abandon the principle of strong economic units called corporations merely because their power is susceptible of easy abuse.

"In other times we dealt with the problem of an unduly ambitious central government by modifying it gradually into a constitutional democratic government. So today we are modifying and controlling our economic units.

"As I see it, the task of government in its relation to business is to assist the development of an economic declaration of rights, an economic constitutional order. This is the common task of statesman and business man. It is the minimum requirement of a more permanently safe order of things.

"Happily, the times indicate that to create such an order not only is the proper policy of government but it is the only line of safety for our economic



HEADQUARTERS

(Continued on page 89)



# Tom Stalwart Finds A Silver Lining

TOM STALWART leaned against the concrete pillar, lit a cigarette and spoke. "Wait a minute there, I am not scattering Pollyanna stuff, I am seeing this thing as it is, and we're not as badly off as some of you boys make out." He flicked the ashes off of the "20 Grand" "cig.", squared himself away as if to do battle and continued: "I know that things are rotten, that they have never been as bad as they are now. No depression has ever matched this one in depth and magnitude. I am not fooling myself, I know that it's a depression plus and

**Young veteran hits Pollyanna stuff, but recalls unionists to realities of situation. Character of electrical industry, and scope of electrical science great assets.**

eran who had been in the union for 15 years, though he was slightly over 30, went on, "First, we've got 39 months of this behind us. That's something.

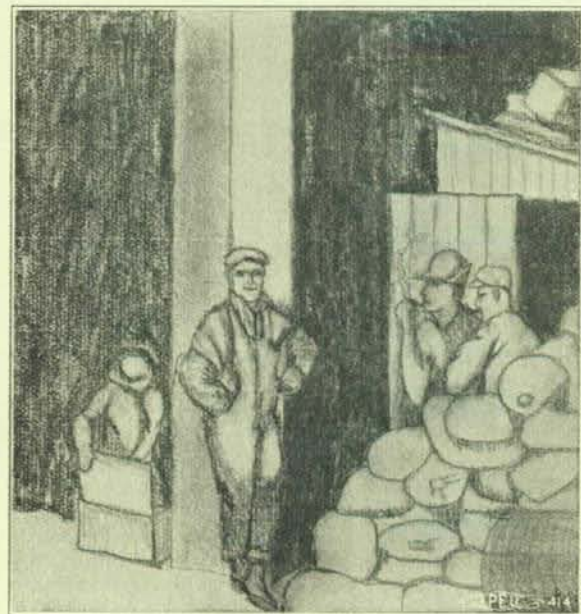
We have come through that much. For six months now my evening paper informs me there has been little change for the worse. In other words, Old Man Depression is reaching his level. Oh, I don't forget that it is a damn low level, about where we were in 1900, before we began our climb toward the American standard of living, but at least credit is more stable and there is a slight climb in business. Steel production is up a little and construction shows a little sign of life. But even if these faint glimmers did not show themselves, I would say there is still ground for hope."

Tom took a deep breath, flicked his cigarette stub in a corner, strode across the concrete floor and stamped it under a heavy heel. Turning belligerently, he de-

"These measures alone would ease the situation in every industrial center in the United States, and, believe me, when these were eased a farmer would find new markets for his goods at home."

Stalwart picked up his tool kit and made as if he were going home. "Anyway," he continued, "why should you wiring skates be beefing so? You're better off than most of them. Your union is a going concern. The structure is there. You have seen it live through the worst storm in history successfully. Why has it done this? Because there is still left in our trade a tremendous lot of skill, science and specialized knowledge. That is the most hopeful thing about our bunch. Our trade is widening its opportunities. Every day the electrical industry is becoming the industry. It is calling for men who know, men who have strong minds as well as good backs, and it is putting a premium on brains and the old Indian sign on dubs. Who is going to install the air-conditioning apparatus, electric refrigerators, new built-in low intensity units? Who is going to man the radio and aeroplane industries, and who is going to become the master of the electronic tube and the installer of automatic electric equipment of all kinds in the industrial motor field? I'll tell you boys if we hang on to our organization and keep it alive, we are going to have the most gorgeous future ever given to working men, and this goes, no matter what turn the old economic system takes, right or left." By this time Tom Stalwart and his teammates have passed into the darkening street, at the end of which a red glare of a sunset still lingers.

Death rather frees us from ills than robs us of our goods.



TOM SQUARED AWAY AND TALKED

wrapped up in it is the old business cycle stuff, plus all the problems that the World War willed us. I know that our foreign trade is shot to pieces. I know that the markets abroad are gone and that in addition we have plenty of competition plotting to undersell us at home and abroad. I know there are 15,000,000 men out of work. Many of these are hungry and desperate, bitter, impatient, waiting. I know that our so-called big business men stand stupefied in the face of threatened collapse. They are about as big as village postmasters and town bank clerks. I know that the bankers are sitting on their money bags and have no more public spirit than a bandit who tries to corner a water supply. I know they have but one aim—to make money out of the present situation—that they are the chief source of wage cuts. I know that for four years virtually nothing has been done to alleviate the situation. I know these things but I still see some light amidst the gloom."

Stalwart was surrounded by a crowd of fellow electricians in a partially completed building. The hour was quitting time. Something had stirred the crowd to a serious discussion. The young vet-

clared: "Did you ever stop to think that no real relief program has yet been put into effect, and that it can still be put into effect rapidly now? Let me enumerate," he continued, "some of the things that could be done by a government really intent on ending the depression.

"1. Stop all wage cuts in the government departments. It's serving notice on the big bankers that this form of deflation has got to stop.

"2. Pass the Usec Bill presented by the railroad unions. This provides that the government shall lend directly to unemployed men certain sums of money which are to immediately pass into purchasing power.

"3. Push the \$2,000,000,000 public works program already authorized rapidly through. This would be the healthiest thing the government could do.

"Next, pass the 30-hour-week law and forbid employers to lower wages.

## Come, Makers and Builders

By FRANK FARRAND, L. U. No. 77

Send not the scum from the cities,  
But the best of manhood you have.  
Send us the strength of your cities,  
We have no room for the scab.

Send us men we can call brothers,  
They will find health and contentment;  
Those who are thinking of others—  
The selfish are steeped in resentment.

Come, makers and builders of cities,  
Share in our wealth and dominion,  
Come, build new unions and cities,  
Come, build us homes for a million.



# America Is A Technocratic Nation

By P. J. KING, Machinists Union, Boston

ONE of last year's most diverting and best selling books, "Beware of Imitations," was a simple compilation of some 50 patents duly issued by the United States Patent Office, with a diagram of each device and description of it by its inventor. The compilers generously state that should sales increase and fortunes be made by the printing of this little book they will forswear all claims for share in royalties.

What makes this book really interesting is the fact that it isn't fictional. All the inventions in it are on file at the Patent Office. There isn't much wrong with the first one in the book. This is a "Means and Apparatus for Propelling and Guiding Balloons." In theory this is simple. The balloon will rise from the effect of the gas in the bag. Once aloft, it will be propelled by eagles or vultures, which will be encased in "corsets or harnesses" in cages which can be moved by the operator of the balloon. There seems to be only one flaw in the design. The inventor doesn't tell what to do if the birds choose roosting instead of flying.

Perhaps the most ambitious device is a scheme to prevent train collisions. The front and rear cars of each train are to taper down to the level of the tracks. Moreover, as nearly as one may judge, there are rails on the roof of each train.

It all works very simply. When train A meets Train B head-on on a single track Train B's wheels catch on the tapered end of Train A; Train B goes right up in the air, speeds over Train A and comes back down on the track again behind Train A. It seems surprising that nobody has thought of applying the same principle to automobiles. It might be the solution of the 1933 traffic problem.

## Beauty Secret

One of the best inventions of the lot is the "Cupid's Bow Shaper." It is a fearful and wonderful device, consisting of some sort of clamp which fastens on a woman's upper lip and is guaranteed to give her, if she wears it long enough, a ravishing cleft just south of the end of her nose.

The humane rodent exterminator is a masterpiece. The rat sticks his head into a cage, seeking a piece of cheese. A circular spring with a bell attached to it then snaps into place around his neck. The rat is then at liberty to run away, tinkling as he goes, notifying the rest of his tribe that it is wise to move out.

A fire escape, vintage of 1879, shows ingenuity. The illustration shows a man dropping through the air beneath a parachute. On his feet are "elastic bottom pads of suitable thickness to take up the concussion with the ground." The mechanical drawback to this invention is that the parachute is fastened to the

## Labor writer gives background of technological achievements. Freak inventions reveal the spirit of these states.

wearer's head by means of a helmet and chin-strap.

There is a combined grocer's package, grater, slicer and mouse and fly trap, which is described as being useful in all diverse directions. The combination clothes brush, flask and drinking cup is pretty good, too, considering it was invented in the pre-prohibition days of 1893. The chewing-gum locket is another handy little trick; when worn by a ribbon around the neck it provides that chewing gum may "thus be carried conveniently upon the person, and it is not left around carelessly to become dirty or to fall in the hands of persons to whom it does not belong."

In 1918 somebody planned a tremendous tractor which was to irrigate the sterile land of the West by shooting projectiles made of ice into the ground just beneath the plants; the projectiles were produced by a refrigerating process inside the tractor.

Some of the most amusing inventions aim at exterminating vermin, in a manner resembling the inventions of that famous comedian, Ed Wynn. There is the electrical attachment that gives shocks to bedbugs as they are crawling up the legs of the bed. The idea being that the bug will "more than likely change its mind and return in the direction whence it came."

For those inclined to sleep too long there is an alarm clock that rings at the time set, "the action of the alarm to open

a valve which will permit water to flow on the person sleeping." Another device is arranged with a set of hammers that drop on the sleeper's head with the ringing of the alarm, "care should be taken in the adjustment of the hammers."

There is a rocking chair for the tired man of affairs who might like to have his brain cooled while he rocks on his front porch. Rocking in the chair operates a pair of bellows, which will blow cool air upon the back of the rocker's head. The "Housewife's Delight" is a churn attached to a rocking chair. It churns while you rock.

Of all the various traps described, however, that for tapeworms takes the prize. It consists of a little cartridge on the end of a string. First the sufferer fasts for a time, to starve the worm. Then he swallows the cartridge trap, which is properly baited. The tapeworm puts its head into the trap, whereupon a spring catches him by the neck, holding him fast. Trap and worm are then hauled to the surface by means of a string attached to the cartridge. This invention leaves two questions in mind: How did the unlucky possessor of the worm know when to reel in his catch, and, after striking, did the worm start to run with the bait?

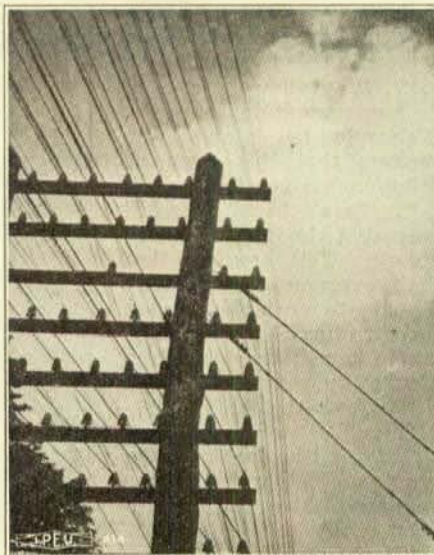
## Flood of Patents

Such diverting samples of American inventiveness seem strange in these days when the gigantic growth of highly productive machinery is shadowing the world with unemployment and its attending tragedies. Since its establishment the Patent Office has issued 1,800,000 patents. Whether or not the creators of these inventions were geniuses who happened to be thinking about bugs and mice instead of electricity, the Patent Office is not concerned. About 50,000 patents are issued a year, recorded and numbered, whether it be the incandescent light or an electric bug exterminator.

Labor! That has been the problem for decades. So it happens that the American farmer and mechanic become the great inventors of labor-saving machinery. The would-be farmer must first turn carpenter and build his house. He must learn to repair and in part make his plows and other tools. He must learn the art of tanning hides and shaping them into shoes and harness. He must content himself and his family with hickory chairs and split log tables. In bad weather, slack seasons and long winter evenings, he and his family must carry on such varied arts as milling, soap-making, preserving of foods, spinning, weaving and garment-making. A little surplus wool or flax could be made into cloth for local sale and barter.

Necessity has ever been the mother of invention, in the wilderness of North America old methods would have re-

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Courtesy of Harry B. Fisher  
MODERN COMMUNICATION



# No, Not News From The Graveyard

IT is left for a little book from England to best sum up the significance of economics. It says: "Many sciences deal in news from the graveyard. Economics certainly does not. Many sciences lead men far away into the clouds. Economics brings them back to earth—to the workshop and the dinner table." This is quite in contrast to the old discussion of economics as a dismal science. The warm practicality of the subject, its intimacy with human lives and its urgency for human existence keep it from being uninteresting. As soon as a writer sees these relationships he can make a thrilling story of the everyday realities.

As a result a good many simple economic discussions are being put on the market. Two have come to us from England. A letter from J. P. M. Millar, general secretary of the National Council of Labor Colleges, states:

"As you are no doubt aware, the National Council of Labor Colleges is the principal trade union educational organization in this country. In connection with its educational work it published a series of textbooks known as Plebs textbooks. I have pleasure in enclosing review copies of our two latest books, 'An Outline of Economic Geography' and 'An Outline of Economics', and shall be very much obliged if you will give them a paragraph or two in a forthcoming issue of your JOURNAL. In order that interested readers may have no difficulty in obtaining the books, I shall be very much obliged if you will be so good as to mention that the books can be had for 2/8d each post free from this address. (15 South Hill Park Gardens, Hampstead, London, N. W. 3.)

"I do not know whether you are aware that the Electrical Trades Union has an education scheme with us. In return for a payment of 3d per member per annum, the union has representation on our executive and all its members are entitled to attend our classes free and to have free correspondence courses on subjects such as economics, industrial history."

We have found the two books exceedingly interesting, graphic, lucid, and of significance to Americans. The glossary alone attached to "An Outline of Economics" is of value to labor readers.

A book of about the same size and format as these two volumes from England is "Our Economic Life in the Light of Christian Ideals". This is published with the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. Although the book has a distinctly ethical point of view it is sound in economic method and substance. The point of view is expressed thus: "The ethical concern for a more democratic distribution of wealth and income is now supported by an economic discovery, namely, that vast income for a few tends to pile up capital so fast that the mass of the population, with their small incomes, can-

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**In times like these economics sears through surface to significant practical realities. Deep interest in the making of living brings crop of simple economic discussions.**

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not buy the goods produced. Hence, saving for investment defeats its own ends."

The authors of this popularization of economics further express their judgment that "if our individualistic system

of ownership and control of property is to continue, those who hold economic privilege must adopt a new attitude of intelligent social concern based on a long view of their own and their neighbors' interests. Such an attitude would be practical and realistic in that it would recognize the ultimate necessity for social stability if there is to be individual security; it would also be ethical in that the 'long view' requires sacrificing present satisfaction of individual wants for the permanent good of society. Up to the present time there is no adequate answer to those who contend that privileged classes do not surrender their privileges until they are taken from them. It remains to be demonstrated

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## ELECTRICAL WORKER SERVES ATLANTA



DEWEY L. JOHNSON

The election of Dewey L. Johnson as superintendent of electrical affairs of the city of Atlanta was a tribute, not only to Mr. Johnson personally, but to the strength of organized labor in Atlanta. His name was presented in the Democratic primary by organized labor, and despite strong opposition, he was nominated by a substantial majority. In Atlanta, the nomination of the Democratic primary is equivalent to election, hence the general election in December is but a formality. He will take office January 1, 1933, for a term of four years.

In a city whose population numbers 270,000 people, and whose building budget, in normal times, is in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000 annually, it is no small job to be superintendent of electrical affairs, and his election to this important position by the people of the city is evidence of his own fitness and

the high repute of the labor movement here in Atlanta. There is every indication that the confidence of organized labor and of the voters of the city is well founded and he takes up the duties of his office with public confidence and esteem, everyone feeling that he will discharge the duties of his office in a creditable manner.

Mr. Johnson is 34 years of age, a native Georgian, born and raised on a farm. In 1918 he entered the electrical field and has followed the trade ever since that time. Mr. Johnson early affiliated himself with organized labor, serving his apprenticeship under the direction of the local electrical workers' union.

During his apprenticeship and while serving as a journeyman, he studied in detail the national policy and program of the International Brotherhood of

(Continued on page 92)



# Behind The Dauntless Pilot—The Electrician

By CLAIR C. KILLEN, International Representative

TWO centuries ago, Benjamin Franklin flew his kite to make convincing a theory on electricity. He incidentally demonstrated that flight was not limited to birds. It was not long after that historic incident that electrical men began forming the multitude of electrical devices that have made themselves necessary to life today. It was only at the opening of the twentieth century, however, that the Wright brothers fashioned a huge motorized kite and made it bear the weight of a man in the air.

This kinship between electrical and air men, created unintentionally by the early

**Rising aviation industry rests on electricity. Flying International Representative of I. B. E. W. lucidly draws parallels.**

quered, by any means, by transportation. The air lines are capable of avoiding that which is too severe for their operation. Intermediate landing fields, with their lights of red and green to guide the pilots, are located along all the night routes so that the pilot is always within from five to 10 minutes of a landing place, though he may not take advantage of it in a year's time.

## Radio Telephone on Guard

The light beams of the beacons and the fields are a great help, but it is the radio telephone that forms the communication link. This device eliminates the space existing between the plane in flight and the ground below. Over his telephone the pilot talks to radio-station operators located at intervals of about 100 miles along his route.

He reports the zone and sector in which he is flying, the altitude of his plane above sea level and the weather conditions he is encountering. The ground stations, having gathered weather information from points ahead and to the sides of his route, relay the combined information to the pilot and he proceeds with confidence. If the weather is unflyable he is advised to put his plane down into a convenient intermediate field to await the clearing of the storm. He reports the safe landing of his plane and this information is flashed along the line so that those who are anticipating the arrival of passengers aboard the plane will know their whereabouts. When he is ready to return to his flight, he reports the leaving of the field and he is again marked up as being in flight on the division dispatch board.

That is the part of the electrical side of the air line business that the passengers can get some conception of from their seats in the planes and through their own observation at airports. Behind this though lies another vital electrical service that makes possible the accuracy which airplanes demand for commercial operation. At the divisional

overhaul shops, there are hundreds of men at work. They are servicing planes and adjusting them. Others are actually rebuilding several different types of planes to make them as good as they were when they were delivered from their factories, and even better in some particulars.

## Brilliant Illumination Needed

Overhead lighting is used in the overhaul shops. Here the planes are taken completely apart and overhauled piece by piece before being reassembled. In the service hangars the overhead lighting is necessarily supplemented with powerful floodlights which cast their beams upward and into the recesses of the planes covered with cowling, but containing delicate mechanism vital to the proper operation of the plane.

When night falls the planes gather in a drove about the shops and overhaul hangars, from their daylight runs. There are about 64 man-hours of routine work given the larger planes before they are ready for their next day's flight schedules. In addition to the regular maintenance this period covers, the propellers are removed and completely overhauled every fifty hours, the engines every 250 hours and the planes themselves at 1,000 flight-hour intervals.

The mechanics operating an air line can be scaled like the mechanics of any

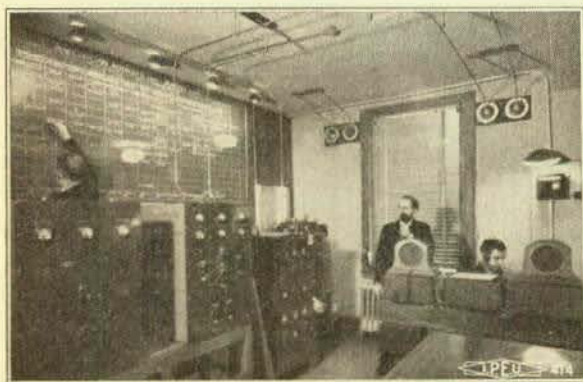


Photo by McAfee, Dallas

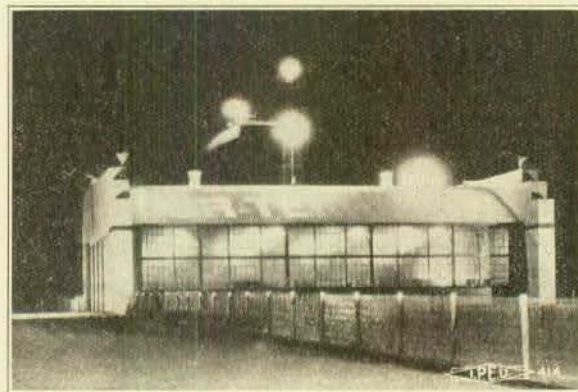
RADIO ROOM, DALLAS AIR TERMINAL

American experimenter, has grown stronger year by year since airplanes were invented. Electricity continues to play an increasingly important role in the development of the air industry. It is doubtful if the widespread network of air lines which the United States enjoys would even be a well-thought-out dream but for the contributions of electrical men to the science of aeronautics.

On major air lines of the United States there are about 10 busy and thoroughly trained men and women at work on the ground for every pilot in the air.

The airlines of today fly about 150,000 miles every 24 hours in the United States, and about 60,000 miles (equal to the total daily flying of American airlines in 1929) are flown between dusk and dawn. This enormous night mileage, greater than two trips around the earth's middle, is made possible by electricity and the creative ability of the men in the electrical industry.

Over mountain ranges and across treacherous deserts, powerful revolving beacons swing majestically throughout the night to guide pilots at the control of planes bearing burdens of humanity and United States mail. From their cockpits the pilots ordinarily can see a half dozen or more of the beacons ahead, although they are located at intervals of about 15 miles. But even this is not sufficient for the protection of the airlines. The weather has not been con-



Courtesy Krans-Hinds

LIGHTED AIRPORT, ABILENE, TEXAS

other business, but the human element perhaps has a greater significance than in most any other field of endeavor yet devised by man.

Most of the pilots are men trained in the military services, and many of them were pilots in the "barn-storming" days, days which grew into ripe years of experience. A few of them are pilots who served the United States and European countries during the World War, but now there is coming rapidly into the ranks of the pilots a group fully as well-trained, but a group that has had no wars. The younger pilots are usually graduates of the military flying schools

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# British Electric Union Centrally Controlled

By J. ROWAN, General Secretary, Electrical Trades Union, London, England

**P**RESIDENT BROACH has received an interesting communication from J. Rowan, General Secretary, Electrical Trades Union, London, England.

I have pleasure in giving you a statement in regard to the administration of the Electrical Trades Union. I must at once add, however, that we are what must be termed a centrally controlled union. There are many in the country whose districts are more detached from the central body than ours ranging down to what might reasonably be termed federations, that is, centralized unions, but only having federal control over their constituent sections. You will, I hope, be able to get a fair idea of our administration both from the statement and copy of our rules which I am forwarding on to you.

I should like to give you an idea of how the trade union movement is run in Britain, but it is of such a diverse character that in order to give you something of a concrete character, I must detail you an intimate idea of the working of the Electrical Trades Union.

In the first place, we are what may be fairly termed run from the bottom. The unit is the member, who must be attached to a branch. A branch has full powers over its individual members. The branch only may admit members to the union. The branch only may penalize members subject to certain restrictions mentioned later on. In all normal cases the branch has power to exclude a member but in these cases any member fined or excluded by a branch has the right of appeal to the executive council.

For the purpose of regulating wages and conditions, the branches in the larger areas form a district committee. Where, however, a branch is segregated from other branches, such an isolated branch has the same powers as where a district committee is formed. So far as the Electrical Trades Union is concerned, district committees cover about 90 per cent of the membership. They have no jurisdiction over finance of any kind, branch or national; neither have they any power to interfere between a member and his branch except where a question affecting wages or working conditions is concerned. The district committees' scope is defined in a clause of the general rules which states:

"To assist in the governing of the union, district committees shall be formed, subject to the general rules and under the control of the executive council, but no resolution or act of the district committee if by these rules authorized shall be annulled or set aside by the executive council unless in the opinion of the executive council the same is in direct violation of the rules and objects of the union."

The executive council are the authority to define the boundaries of each district committee. The powers of a dis-

**Brother organization in United Kingdom, a powerful union, is described by chief officer.**

trict committee are very clearly defined in a further clause of the rules as follows:

"The district committee shall have no jurisdiction in matters of branch business, except in the case stated in Clause 33, but shall have power, subject to the approval of the executive council to deal with and regulate the rates of wages, hours of labor, terms of overtime, and general conditions affecting the interests of our trade in their respective districts. They shall pass resolutions on the said matter, which shall be binding on all members working within their district on approval by the council. The regulations made by them shall be enforceable upon members by fine not exceeding £1 by suspension from benefits, or by expulsion from the union."

The Clause 33, referred to is as follows:

"Where there is any doubt as to the qualifications or character of the candidate, the proposition form of such candidate shall be forwarded to the district committee (where such exists), or executive committee, for purpose of investigation."

It will thus be seen that a district committee is a body solely concerned with the wages and working conditions of the members in its district subject only to the approval or veto of the executive council. So far as finance is concerned they have no power over either

income received from members or expenditure for any benefits accruing to members. The district committees have no income. The whole cost of administration incurred by the district committee is defrayed entirely by the executive council.

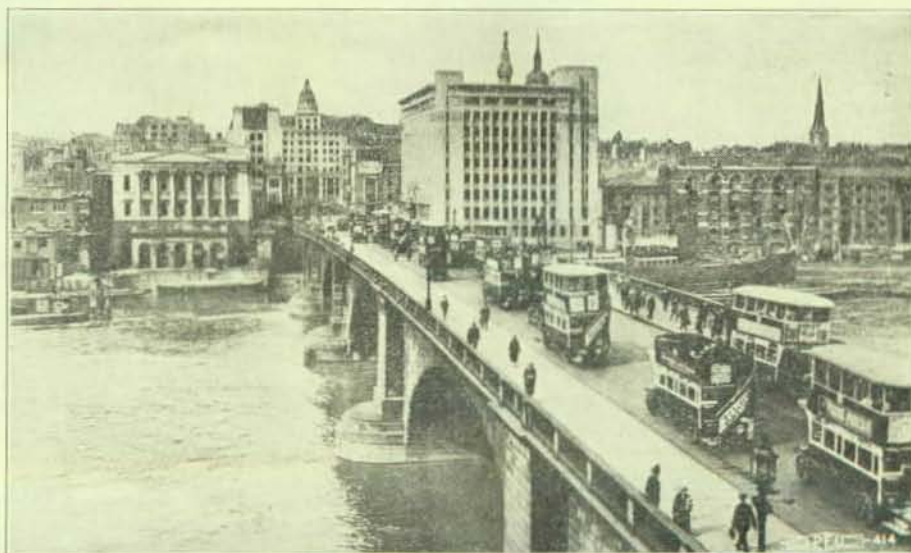
In practically all districts, however, they have a local full-time official who acts as district secretary and organizer in his area. His status is governed by the following rules:

"Any district covered by a district committee may, by ballot vote of the members agreeing to pay such levy as will cover the expenses necessary for such an official (less £2 per week to be paid by the general funds of the union, said levy to be binding on all members until rescinded by a further ballot vote), appoint a member to devote his whole time to the duties of district secretary and organizing delegate for the district.

"Such delegate shall be under the control of, and obey the instructions of, the district committee for the time being. Notwithstanding anything in this clause, he shall in all cases conform to the general rules of the union, and be responsible, equally with the district committee, to the executive committee for the due carrying out of the rules."

It can thus be seen that while a district committee have great powers in their own area to regulate wages and conditions of the members in that area, they have no jurisdiction over the finances either in their areas or the funds within the control of the executive council and indicates that no one district is in the position to jeopardize the whole of the assets of the union without obtaining the consent and support of the national executive council.

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OVER FAMOUS LONDON BRIDGE MILLIONS PASS DAILY TO WORK



# Depression Intensifies Need of Education

**L**OCAL UNION NO. 3, New York City, is a firm believer in progressive education for its members—education through apprenticeship, to journeymanhood, and beyond to post graduate specialization. No obstacles incident to the depression have been permitted to interfere with classes.

The sixth class of the Stanley and Patterson low tension class was graduated on Saturday, December 17, 1932. The graduation exercises were held in the New York University gymnasium. Ninety-seven men were graduated.

Under unpretentious circumstances, yet in keeping with the spirit of the season, the gymnasium was decorated as befitted a Christmas celebration. That indicates that the spirit of "Good will toward all men" is present with the Stanley & Patterson Company, sponsors of this course. The education it affords the men in the electrical industry is unique and unusual in that all expenses are borne by the giver rather than by the receiver. Words are inadequate in expressing the benevolence extended to members of Local No. 3 by the Stanley & Patterson Company in making possible this course.

The Stanley & Patterson Company has made it a custom to give prizes to the five leaders in each class. Occasionally, it has happened that there is a tie and they give the two students similar prizes. So it happened that in this class there are six instead of five prizes awarded. The prize winners are listed below:

Local No.	Per Cent	Winner
501 1st	99	Arthur C. Werle
501 2nd	95	Herman V. Metz
501 3rd	93	Emil J. Zitek
3 4th	92	Ernest F. Daum
3 5th	91	Charles Purmal
501 6th	91	Walter Zitek

There is an anomaly in connection with the winners of these prizes, and the constituency of the class. The usefulness, practicability and availability of this course having spread beyond the territorial confines of Local No. 3, there was a request made by the bordering Local No. 501 that a few of their members be permitted to take the course. This request was granted by Local No. 3 and the Stanley & Patterson Company. Local No. 3 had 87 men and Local No. 501 had 10 men in the class. When the prize winners were announced, the first three and the fifth were taken by Local No. 501; the fourth and fifth by Local No. 3.

Just compare the percentage of the total to the number of Local No. 501 men and their number of prize winners with the number of men and prize winners from Local No. 3. We congratulate our Brothers from Local No. 501. It once more proves that men compelled to make greater sacrifices for instruction they desire, will study hard, persistently

**Graduation of 97 men in the Stanley and Patterson low tension class, New York City, largest class, reveals keenest competition in years. Family man wins first prize. High marks made.**

and understandingly to get all they possibly can out of the course. Whereas men who have the privilege and opportunity, neglect it. This holds true for Local No. 3 men.



A. C. WERLE  
Winner.

As for the graduation exercises—Mr. Farrenkopf, secretary of the Stanley & Patterson Company, was chairman. However, unlike previous graduation ceremonies, Mr. Farrenkopf just called on the speakers. Each speaker, as called upon, delivered his message to the graduates. Mr. George L. Patterson concluded the speech-making. He spoke on the benefits derived from the course.

Henry Halpert, instructor, spoke as follows:

"The Bishop of Washington, upon his return from Glasgow, Scotland, told this story. While climbing one of the steep streets, he tired just three steps before he reached the top of a hill. He stopped to rest and look about him. While standing there thus, along clambered a little girl, age about seven, carrying a boy of about three. The little girl was thin and frail, the little boy, chubby. When she reached the step the bishop was standing on, she, too, stopped. The bishop looked at her and said, 'Little girl, you seem to be carrying a heavy

load.' Indignantly, the little girl replied, 'No, sir, he is no load, he is my brother.'

"This is the spirit in which the Stanley & Patterson Company is carrying the heavy load in these trying times. Feeling as they do, that in the larger sense we are all brothers, the load, although heavy, is light. For this co-operation, I thank them for you.

"About two weeks ago, while traveling home on the subway from a meeting, I had one of my journeyman pupils with me. We were discussing some problems when another Brother came along whom I did not know, but who knew my pupil. After their greeting, this Brother saw that we were working with pencil on paper. He asked my pupil what it was all about. The journeyman student told him he was attending one of the Local Union A. C. classes at an evening high school. The newcomer then said, 'Put your pencil and paper away. I have been in this business for 20 years and I never used a pencil.'

"This statement provoked me. I said to him, 'Let us forget the past. I suppose that you are now employed. Did you ever stop to think that when you get to be about 50, employers will not be so anxious for your services? What are you doing for yourself so that at that age you will still be in a position to earn your livelihood without doing the same physical work you are doing today?' His reply was, 'I am unemployed at present. I hope to be out of this business at 50.' I then said, 'Perhaps if you had been going to school you might be working today, and then, what preparation are you making to enable you to step out of this business at 50?' His answer was, 'none'. 'Brother, at 50 you will still be in this business,' I said. 'To tell you the truth, I never looked at it this way,' he said.

"Brothers, don't be like this Brother. Now is the time to prepare.

"Another question that is asked constantly, is 'Why teach algebra to journeymen?' To this, I say, 'Did you ever see a building started from the roof instead of the foundation?' Algebra is the foundation in the study of your electrical business. Ohm's law is algebra. To build correctly, we start at the foundation. It also teaches you to think.

"But not only do we teach you to think and speak, we also teach you how and when to keep still (laughter). This brings to my mind another story.

"There was an automobile accident. A man was killed. He was shabbily dressed, without any identification. After examination of the body, the ambulance doctor ordered that he be taken to the morgue. It also happened that at the same time, a wealthy man disappeared. After two days of searching, one of the brothers of the wealthy man decided to visit the morgue. He

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# Another Premier Job Completed

**F**ITTING climax to a long series of world's greatest electrical wiring jobs is reached with the completion of Rockefeller Center, New York City. L. U. No. 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and J. Livingston & Company, electrical contractors, furnished the men and management for this project.

Radio City is the largest electrical wiring job in the world. It overtops other world famous jobs installed by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, including:

Merchandise Mart, Chicago.  
Stevens Hotel, Chicago.  
Terminal Building, Cleveland.  
Chrysler Building, New York.  
Empire State, New York.

The installation at Radio City consists of approximately 50,000 outlets for lighting of which 26,000 are ceiling fixtures and motors of various sizes of an approximate total capacity of 17,000 horsepower. Wiring is installed throughout in rigid steel conduit and steel underfloor duct with preset inserts.

The service consists of five sources of supply; namely, four transformer banks in building No. 1 located as follows: No. 1 in basement, No. 2 on the fifth and sixth floors, No. 3 on the 21st floor, No. 4 on the 55th floor and one transformer bank in basement of building No. 9. Primary voltage 13,100 volts, secondary voltage 120/208. The present total capacity of the five banks is 14,000 K. V. A., possible ultimate capacity 18,000 K. V. A.

## Great Distribution System

Distribution for lighting is made through five main switchboards to six main risers feeding 300 lighting panel boards.

Power distribution is made through the five main switchboards to six sub switchboards and 50 power panel boards of various sizes not including four main elevator switchboards and several smaller elevator power panels for isolated cars. The elevator equipment includes 72 elevators and four escalators.

Most ample provisions are made for a flexible lighting system and metering type panel boards which will permit the metering separately, the consumption of any one or any group of outlets. Ample provisions are made for other systems necessary in modern office buildings such as telephones, Western Union, Postal Telegraph Service, etc., by risers in several riser shafts which are again connected to the overhead and underfloor raceways.

Provision for a supply of

**Radio City world's largest electrical installation, fitting climax to long line of great achievements of union, and union contractors. Electrical systems described.**

direct current for the purposes of the National Broadcasting Company is made through five motor generator sets each of a capacity of 750 K. W. These motor generator sets are located in the sub basement and feed two direct current switchboards on the sixth floor in the National Broadcasting Company's quarters.

The total number of feet of rigid conduit and underfloor duct used will exceed 1,700,000 lineal feet, the wire and cables used will exceed 3,500,000 feet.

The outstanding features of the lighting and power systems are flexibility, easy access to the various controls permitting economy in the cost of maintenance. Great flexibility, comprehensive design and economy in the cost of maintenance are particularly exemplified in the Central Supervised Protection Service which includes control and supervision of a fire alarm system, watchman's tour system, sprinkler control,

and elevator cab phones. The main central control desk supervising all the above systems is located on the third floor in building No. 1. All the buildings in the entire group are connected to this station.

## Protection Almost Perfect

Provisions are made for an ultimate number of 24 watchman routes. Each watchman's route is recorded on a paper tape and time stamped automatically. The supervisor may follow the progress of each watchman through a series of pilot lights on the desk and may contact with any watchman at any particular time by telephone and a system of signals if he so desires. Any failure of a watchman is at once detected at the desk. Each watchman's route consists of a number of non-electric report stations and one electrical report station on every other floor. These electrical report stations are equipped with a key, pilot light and telephone.

A fire alarm from any building is recorded and time stamped on a punch recorded at the main desk. When advised of the necessity, he may effect a call to the city fire department through a city fire alarm station located at the main entrance to the building by telephoning the doorman.

Any operation of the sprinkler system in any building, will be automatically recorded on a punch recorder giving the exact time and location.

Each elevator in every building is equipped with an inter-communicating telephone system between cab, starter, and machine room. The supervisor at the main desk may communicate with any of the above and is able to listen in on the conversation between any of the above.

These systems operate through a large power unit on three-phase 120/208 volts A. C. current rendering a secondary voltage of 24 volts D. C. filtered for telephone use.

A separate watchman system and control desk though much smaller, is provided for the National Broadcasting Company's quarters which is supervised by the National Broadcasting Company and in turn supervised by the main supervisor of the building.

Builders and Managers—Todd, Robertson & Todd, Todd & Brown, Inc.

Architects—Reinhard & Hofmeister, Corbett, Harrison & MacMurray, Hood & Foulhoux.

Electrical and Mechanical Engineers—Clyde R. Place.

(Continued on page 96)



Courtesy Rockefeller Center, Inc.

FAMOUS RADIO CITY



# Finds Camps Poor Substitute for Jobs

By E. INGLES, Vice President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

WHEN the present Canadian Federal Administration came into office, a special session of Parliament was called to implement the promises made on the hustings by the leaders of the successful party. They had promised to end unemployment.

Twenty million dollars was voted at this session for what was known as the Relief Work Program. Arrangements were made so that municipalities could

**Yet Canadian Labor believes system answers universal desire in decent men to earn board and keep. Wages brutally low, and probably help to destroy wage standards.**

When the work on the roads closed about a year ago due to the federal government changing from their policy of contributing to a work program to the policy that direct relief was the most effective method of dealing with the situation, the work on the Trans Canada Highway was stopped and it was found that a number of men in the camps were unwilling to leave. Apparently, it was felt that something had to be done; the situation in the cities was growing worse. It was then decided to operate "board camps."

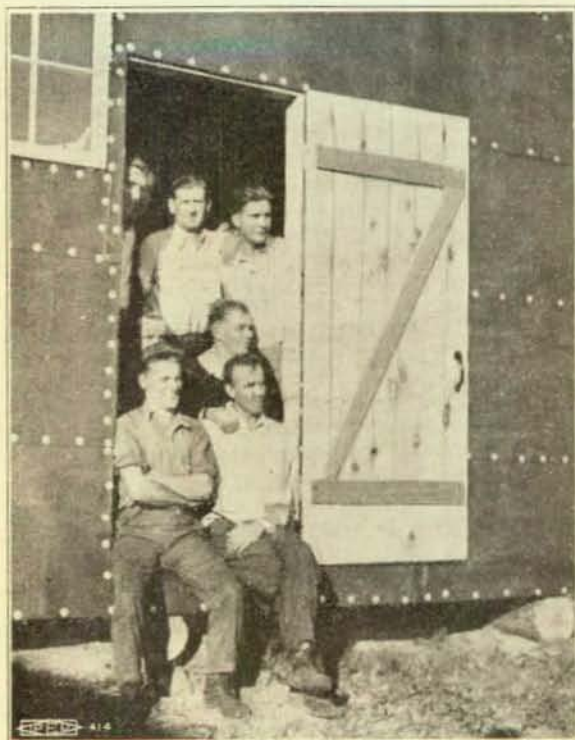
Men were allowed to go into the camps and work and in addition to board and lodging they were to receive the sum of \$5 per month. A small amount was deducted for medical attention—50c per month. No system of recruiting men for the camps has been set up. Municipalities which find it impossible to care for all transient unemployed in their midst may apply to the Minister of Northern Development for permission to send men to the camps, and, if permission is granted, men may be sent and must be provided with the necessary outfitting. Care is exercised that men are not coerced into going into the camps.

A few months ago a change was made. The amount per month allowed the men was increased to \$10. Arrangements were made so that men can get clothing at low cost. A complete outfit costs about \$18. When municipalities send in men they must pay their transportation costs and must outfit them in such a manner as to enable them to stand the country.

## Federal Aid

At present there are in operation 100 camps and there are 10,000 men in them, and they are building roads. The cost of the camps is divided between the federal and provincial governments. The federal government pays half of the cost of board and lodging and half of the wages, the provincial government paying all the rest.

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NEW ARRIVALS AT KLOCK CAMP

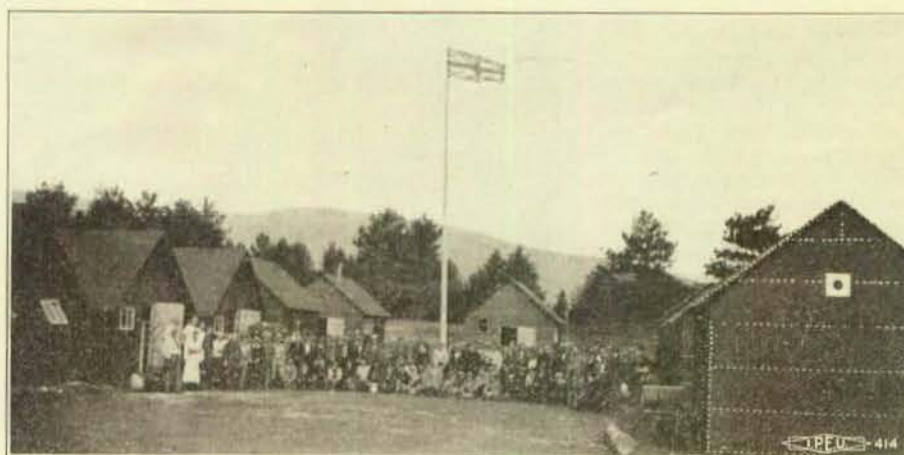
proceed with certain works and the cost was divided between the federal and provincial governments and the municipal authority in the locality in which the work was being done. This arrangement went on very nicely, but conditions did not change for the better. Unemployment instead of coming to an end, kept getting more severe and the depression continued to depress more keenly. The \$20,000,000 was spent and the federal government felt they could not continue the arrangement. They argued that direct relief was more satisfactory and more economical. Federal money stopped.

One of the works carried on under the above arrangement was the Ontario section of the Trans Canada Highway, a road that was to run from the Atlantic to the Pacific in Canadian territory. This portion of the road runs through northern Ontario, and in many places through rather virgin territory. While this work was done under the relief work program the men were paid 30c per hour. The men paid \$1 per day for board, and a slight amount was deducted

for medical attention. When the federal government discontinued the relief work program, it was intended to stop the Trans Canada Highway work. During its progress many single men were attracted to it.

## Machine Eliminates Men

In the meantime the various municipalities were being faced with a very serious situation. Unemployment in their midst was increasing and the discontinuance of the relief work program placed a heavier burden on them. Restrictions against itinerants travelling free on railroads—side door pullmans—were not enforced. By this it was hoped that men would be able to reach places where work was in progress. But, there was no work. The harvest fields, which in past years offered short time employment to thousands, now offered work to only hundreds. The machine had taken the place of the casual farm laborer and therefore the result was apparently just the opposite of what was intended. Unemployed from rural and small urban communities drifted to the larger places where relief was being issued. Relief departments were being enlarged to take care of the situation.



MAKESHIFT CAMPS FOR JOBLESS MEN IN CANADA



# Dials Scrap Labor and Increase Costs

By EYE-WITNESS

*Summary of Hearings Nos. 29th to 33rd, inclusive on the complaint of the Boston Central Labor Union and other petitioning customers against the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company of New York and associated companies. Total number of exhibits introduced by the petitioners to date: 750.*

THE annual gross saving of \$1,561,616.76 brought by the machine switching system is changed to a huge loss, stated Wycliffe Marshall, counsel, by the fixed charges on the greatly increased investment. This increased investment over that required by the manual system is: central office telephone equipment, \$16,066,487.08; station apparatus, \$1,075,281.92; and central office buildings, \$2,032,942.00. The fixed charges amount to 12.8 per cent for central office equipment; station apparatus, 12.1 per cent and buildings, 9.8 per cent. Interest is 6 per cent; taxes, 1.7 per cent; insurance, 0.1 per cent; depreciation on central office equipment, 5 per cent; depreciation on station apparatus, 4.3 per cent; and depreciation on buildings, 2 per cent. These per cents applied to the increased investment makes the fixed charges as follows: Central office equipment, \$2,056,510.35; station apparatus, \$130,109.11; and buildings, \$199,228.32, or a total of \$2,385,847.78. Deducting from the \$2,385,847.78 the gross profit of \$1,561,616.76 leaves an annual loss of \$824,231.02 as a financial result of the substitution of machine switching for manual operation.

That this large annual loss was obtained by the sacrifice of perfectly good equipment is made clear from an appraisal of the property and the testimony of the New England Company's chief engineer, Mr. Manson. In the 1924 inventory and appraisal of the telephone company, the summary includes depreciation, which is for wear and tear alone. At that time, the central office telephone equipment (including switchboards) was only 6 per cent depreciated (from observation) and station apparatus was only 10 per cent. There was still 94 per cent of service in central office telephone equipment and 90 per cent in station apparatus.

Mr. Marshall: "As you changed over some of these manual offices to dial offices, you were in effect removing central office equipment which was in very good serviceable condition?"

Mr. Manson: "Surely."

Mr. Manson testified that it is the New England Company's practice in important matters such as change to dial system to receive the advice and generally the approval of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company before submitting the plan to the New England

**Famous Massachusetts case uncovers concealed losses due to introduction of machine switching system. I. B. E. W. representative testifies as expert.**

Company's board of directors for final action.

## Mrs. Parker Surprise Witness

Julia O'Connor Parker, president, Telephone Operators' Department, International Brotherhood of Electrical



MRS. JULIA O'CONNOR PARKER  
She qualifies as expert on personnel problems of telephone companies

Workers, testified to the Department about the organization and operation of a manually operated central office from the operator's standpoint. Mrs. Parker worked in the Oxford Exchange (now Liberty Machine Switching Office) and in Main Exchange. Main central office was the largest at that time. From the year 1908 up to the time of organization of the operators' union in the New England Company, operators' wages were very low, averaging \$5 a week. Wages were not standardized. The highest wage paid operators was \$10—an amount paid at the end of a very long period of service, about 10 years.

On the average, it took about 18 months to make of an untrained girl a competent operator, that is, one dependable as to her accuracy and with a reasonable amount of speed.

The New England Company never had any difficulty getting girls as operators. It, contrary to the practice of most

telephone companies at that time, never advertised for operators except possibly during the influenza epidemic of 1918 or during the strike of 1923.

During the period 1913 to 1923, there was a very high degree of organization. For all practical, economic purposes, the operators were 100 per cent organized in unions by 1922.

Mrs. Parker: "The operators' wages were never high in comparison with comparable lines of work outside the New England Company. One of the arguments of the company was that the operator was guaranteed continuous employment, not subject to any fluctuation of employment whatsoever, either seasonal or affected by business depressions, and that she shared in the rather elaborate disability pension plans of the company, and she was paid when she retired after a certain period of service, and, therefore, the company was warranted in paying less than the going rate. We always felt at union offices that we had paid an actual contribution of wages toward pension and disability funds, towards this guaranty of payment and employment. Under this pension plan, assuming a girl left after five years of service, the company did not pay her anything from the accumulated pension."

## Union Aids Employment

During the period of union organization for the New England Company, continued Mrs. Parker, "the labor turnover among operators was very low. The average length of service was about four and one-half years. Some companies had almost 100 per cent turnover in a year. The company had no difficulty in securing plenty of experienced operators. It always had a waiting list."

Up to the year 1923, from an operating standpoint, there were no difficulties which caused impairment of service in any of the big central offices in Boston and Massachusetts, practically all manual then. The problem of the proportion of the number of operators to the traffic load had been worked out satisfactorily.

"When the operators became organized, operators' wages went up consistently and fairly rapidly from 1912 until 1922," said Mrs. Parker, "—more than doubled during that period. Since 1922 and 1923, wages have progressed practically not at all."

The introduction of the machine switching system was not necessarily an inevitable development which union opposition would have been powerless to stop; the girls were misled and deceived by the New England Company; the testimony of the witness reveals that:

Mrs. Parker testified that she had heard the New England Company offi-

(Continued on page 91)



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to the  
Cause



of  
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Labor

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**Bankers Now** The president of the American Bankers Association begs the public to have confidence in bankers. They richly deserve it, he says. His incredible impudence is only matched by the utter lack of old-fashioned virtues on the part of the bankers themselves. One would normally think that men who had made such an awful mess of their own business, visiting immeasurable misery upon millions of innocent men and women, at the same time, would show humility and a tinge of repentance. Not so the bankers. Having turned stock salesmen and bond brokers and having unloaded about 87 billion dollars worth of deflated paper upon their countrymen, they unblushingly ask for confidence and additional power.

This effrontery is no doubt due to the fact that for the bankers there are still opportunities to make money. One has but to scan the bank dividend reports to see that. Dividends paid in 1932 ranged from 12 to 16 per cent. [Two banks paid 100 and 200 per cent respectively stock dividends.] This against the losses, since 1929, of 8,800,000 depositors. But profit-swollen bookkeepers can see only to their ledger bottoms. They see only balance sheets. And the indubitable fact is that bankers have made, and are making money out of other people's misery. Bankers will think that it is time for the depression to end, when they cease to make money out of it. This will never be—fortified as they are by government funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to offset blunders of management, and to oppose the trend.

So it is that we have the spectacle of these corsairs of finance calling once again for a general wage cut. After the country has been bled white, and the population is prostrate, the only solution the bankers have to offer is more deflation of the wage-earners.

The theory of American government rests upon the right of citizens to say who shall rule them. In the last decade, the rule of American economic and commercial life has passed to private bankers, mostly international financiers. These, and not constitutional authorities control. They stay in the background. They eschew publicity. But they say "yes" and "no"—words that affect the lives of whole populations. They have waged war on these populations since 1929—brutal war. They have forced cities to cut wage and welfare budgets to suit their notions of better profit conditions. They have dictated like policies for foreign countries. They

control, with absolutely no check upon them. This in a country used to the ballot, and to public protest.

The principal issue of this generation is the question of absentee control by bankers of the economic machine—in their own interest. It is not new, except as it newly strikes millions with the awful force of their power to make or break whole populations.

The bankers don't deserve confidence. They should be voted out, but how?

## Union Receiverships Hit

After the monstrous usurpation of power by a local court of international union prerogatives, the appellate division, New York courts, reversed the earlier decision, and perhaps halted what promised to be as great an evil as injunction abuse—namely, union receiverships upon flimsy pleas.

It is to be hoped that the unanimous, lucid, sane and constructive decision of the appellate division will stand as a warning to flighty judges, to union wreckers, and to clandestine enemies of the labor movement, who apparently hope to ride unions to ruin upon the newest of extra-legal devices.

Union laws are carefully drawn. They are based upon long experience, and have been brought into line with the best principles of jurisprudence. They are generally respected by uninfluenced jurists. It was the burden of the decision of the New York appellate division that all the tangled affairs of a local union can best be taken over and untangled by the international union, and so ordered.

What a farce the other practice is. A receiver, hostile and inexperienced in union affairs, is appointed at \$100 a day to run the union, and to handle strikes and picketing. Any local union thus sentenced is ruined before it starts, by the extra financing incurred, and by the inexperienced and hostile manager.

The decision of the lower court would make the union the prey of every unscrupulous stool pigeon, agitator and open shop spy who came along.

After all, the important decision of the appellate court has for its background, the question of what is a union. Despite the obnoxious Coronado decision, of the U. S. Supreme Court more than a decade ago, a union is not a business corporation, nor a joint stock company, and should not be subject to the laws controlling these units.

## Steel Houses— Not Yet

Virtually alone the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL has campaigned against the introduction of the steel house. We have done this not only because it lessens the field of work for building trades mechanics, including electricians, nor because salesmen for these experiments tell prospective buyers that the steel house eliminates the "exorbitant" labor costs exacted by organized labor. We have struck hard blows at this newest profit scheme because we know that it has the trail of the dollar over every inch of it, that it does not offer to the consumer what the big corporation heads claim for it, and finally because the product is less beautiful, and less appropriate to our common life.



Now comes a representative of the American Institute of Steel Construction, according to the New York Journal of Commerce, and gives support to these latter conclusions. He declares:

"Very little evidence has been developed to support the idea that the factory house is commercially practical."

In other words, the public has been too keen for the profit boys this time. The home owner has not fallen for the high-priced publicity of *Fortune* magazine, and other mediums, advocating the fabricated steel house as the way out for the wage-earner who longs to own a home.

The truth is, as the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL* has shown, that the steel house type, thus far developed, is cramped in space, unesthetic, costly of upkeep, and concealing heavy charges of operation in necessary refrigerating systems, etc.

Wage-earners deprived of income through its introduction would be unable to buy any sort of home. Even the so-called "aristocrats of labor" find difficulty in owning their own homes, and the unskilled member must look to government for slum levelling, and housing aid.

**New Open Shop Drive** Why we should lose our perspective—for a moment—and speak of the "new" open shop drive, we do not know. For no open shop drive is new. Open shoppers are with us always, like disease and ruin and despair. But the present open shop drive has developed some new aspects due to the changing times.

It may or may not be significant, but "Law and Labor," specious legal organ of the League for Industrial Rights, has suspended publication. Is it possible that Walter Gordon Merritt, high priest of the union haters, is finding difficulty in keeping manufacturers and corporation heads sufficiently spooked, frightened and jollied to get funds for his anti-social activities? Are the old badger tactics of poisoning industrial relations at the source failing?

However that may be, if Mr. Merritt is slipping it is because the fulcrum of power has shifted away from industrialists to the bankers.

Authentic reports reach us from various cities that union contractors are having difficulty in arranging loans at banks. As a result veteran, capable and influential union contractors are fighting for their business lives.

It is not pleasant to contemplate, this awful power of credit in the hands of a few anti-social, narrow-minded men.

**Racketeers And Unions** At times, unions are rebuked because they do not do more to keep racketeers from occasionally seeping into their ranks. As light upon this question of curbing powerful, lawless men, consider the actual police and court record of one racketeer over a period of 11 years:

grand larceny, discharged  
felonious assault, discharged

homicide, discharged  
robbery, suspended sentence  
assault and robbery, discharged  
robbery and possession of a revolver, discharged

In other words, the powerful instrument of the State with all its multifold forces, police, courts, press, public opinion, money, and the law, was unable to "get" this one racketeer. Is it not rather fantastic, therefore, to expect a union to do better what the State apparently can not do at all?

**Technocracy Rebounds** From the scrap-heap where it was tossed by the New York Times and Nicholas Murray Butler technocracy rebounds to the arms of an aroused middle class. To date, rampant critics of technocracy have made no dent in three of its major tenets.

1. The ratio of man power to production and to productive capacity has progressively decreased until machinery has become a menace to human labor, and until a completely manless industry looms.
2. Finance, commerce, education, economics have not kept pace with technology. As a result, a clash between price system and technology matures and moves toward a climax symbolized by a collapse of the existing system.
3. A new, more scientific order must arise out of the old. The technocrats believe that a system of exchange based on energy units will be necessary.

We predict that the nation has not heard the last of technocracy.

**"Peasants Seize The Land"** If anyone saw the headline, "Peasants Seize the Land" in an American newspaper, he would at once say that's Russia, or Spain, or Czecho-Slovakia. But if one will exercise imagination, intelligence, he will see that it applies to the United States also. That is the significance of farmers' holidays throughout the west. Farmers reduced to a state of peasantry see their prized possession—land—slipping from them, due to a depressed agriculture, and falling prices; the farmers refuse to give up the land; they band together, oppose the law, scrap mortgages, and retain the land. They have seized the land for themselves. True, it was theirs, and is theirs, but not by the rules of business, nor by the code of law.

One view of a depression is that it exists solely for the transfer of wealth from one class to another. That is what has been and is rapidly taking place before our eyes. Banks continue to fail. Businesses and individuals go bankrupt. Workers lose their homes, while Mr. Mellon's Pittsburgh bank passes a 200 per cent stock dividend. This process of mopping up the little fellow goes on apace, and that is what the bankers mean when they say, deflation must take its course.

Interruption of this cruel, brutal and unjust course has been made only by one economic group, the farmers.





# WOMAN'S WORK



## CLOTHES CLINICS BRING NEW STYLE TO OLD CLOTHES

By SALLY LUNN

**N**O matter how hard-up we are, or how much we may be absorbed with other problems, there is no woman who does not feel a pang to realize that the new spring styles are coming if she is not going to share in them. Yes, I know it's silly to think about style when we have to worry about getting money for food, and rent, and other necessary expenses—but we do, and then the impulse comes to look over the old things we have and see if there is not some way they can be fixed up to disguise their age and decrepitude.

And even if we shouldn't think about ourselves, there are the children, and it's a crime the way their clothes are getting worn out and outgrown. They have to go to school, and it makes quite a difference to them, as well as to their mothers, if they can be nicely dressed. Some children don't care, but there are many who will be acutely unhappy if they think their school-mates are noticing their worn clothing. And those who don't care about their appearance will be uncomfortable in clothing that is too small. We want our children to look neat at all times so that they will develop habits of neatness and care in dress that will mean a good deal to them in later life.

In a number of states, according to the press service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, extension workers among farm women are helping with the clothing problem in an interesting way. It can be done by almost any group of women who can sew, and some who have yet to learn how to use patterns and run a sewing machine might take their first lessons with such a group.

The idea is to hold a "clothing clinic" where outmoded garments can be brought, their faults "diagnosed" and remodeling treatment "prescribed." Sometimes a meeting like this lasts all day, each woman bringing one dress to work on after its possibilities have been discussed. Those who belong to rural home demonstration clubs generally have a local leader, and before the clinic is held she has an opportunity to go to a short training class with representatives of other communities. A few up-to-date patterns that can be easily adapted are shown and when the local leader meets her community club she arranges to get one or two of these to be used and shared. The county home demonstration agent, often with the help of the state clothing specialist, conducts a model "clothing clinic" for

these leaders and provides them with many suggestions to be taken home to their own groups.

Now I'll wager that there are many women in our auxiliaries who do not have to take a back seat for anyone in ability as seamstresses. They are perfectly competent to make their own clothing and children's things, can cut and fit and stitch with the best of them. Wouldn't it be a great idea to have a clothing clinic for the auxiliary with these experts to make suggestions and help with the fitting?

There are others who don't know much about sewing who have grand ideas about how things ought to look but who do not know how to achieve the effects they would like. These fashion-minded folks can have their share in the fun of suggesting what can be done with the old dresses, especially where two old garments are to be combined into one smart whole. This year there will be many novel combinations of contrasting colors, and the person with an artistic eye can suggest harmonies that will be charming.

Remodeling is worth while if the fabrics are strong and in good condition, because there's no use putting a lot of work into something that will not stand wear. But faded materials may be bleached and dyed at small expense, many woollens may be turned,

and the soiled materials may be freshened up. If there just is not enough material to fix over for yourself, perhaps there is enough for a child's garment.

You can combine plain and printed fabrics, or two harmonizing colors, can make a light woolen dress with a silk top, can put things together in innumerable ways to make new clothes for old. Jackets and skirts may be of harmonizing but not necessarily matching material—for example, a dark brown jacket with a beige skirt, or blue or green with gray, and almost any light color with white. Gray and beige will be very smart this spring and they, being neutral, will combine well with many more positive colors. Dots, plaids, checks, stripes and all kinds of prints will be used in original ways.

In looking over the new designs we find that there are all sorts of clever gored, yoked, effects that are, though the designers didn't intend it, perfect for letting down an old garment which has become a bit too short. By cutting a contrasting yoke top from another dress you can change the whole style of your frock, give it more length, a fresh contrasting top, fancy sleeves and the new high neckline. What could be better? Most of us find that our dresses wear out first around the sleeves, armholes and neckline. A new yoke top and sleeves will replace the worn material.

There are some ducky little jacket and cape effects this year, often cut as a part of the dress, that may be used with grand success by the clothes clinic. Of course, when the dress is lengthened by dropping at the shoulders it must be refitted at the waist and hips.

Yokes are being worn on separate skirts, too, and if you have an old suit with a long coat, it is possible to take enough material from the bottom part of the coat to make a yoke for the top part of the skirt, and have a 1933 model suit with a long skirt and short coat. Suits will be mannish, and well fitted at the waist, with rather straight skirts made with one or two small pleats. A light colored dress can be remodeled into a charming lingerie blouse with ruffled jabot, and you have a pretty nice little outfit.

Many an adult garment that appears hopeless can be cut down for one of the children. Men's trousers and suits will often make durable school coats or

(Continued on page 92)



Courtesy U. S. Department of Agriculture Extension Service

This Happy Group of Women Have Succeeded in Making a Serviceable and Well-Tailored Coat For a Child Out of a Grown Person's Old One.



## Women's Auxiliary

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NOS. 84,  
613 AND 632, ATLANTA, GA.**

### Editor:

The Atlanta Auxiliary held its first meeting of the new year January 4, when election of officers took place.

Mrs. C. N. Boone, our former press chairman, was unanimously elected president; Mrs. M. B. Stroud, first vice president; Mrs. C. A. Scott, second vice president; Mrs. T. O. Baker, re-elected secretary; Mrs. C. T. Shaw, treasurer; Mrs. J. F. Englett, warden; Mrs. J. L. Carver, chaplain.

The retiring officers were presented gifts by Mrs. Lucille Fant in appreciation of their loyal and faithful services during the most trying year in the existence of our auxiliary.

Mrs. W. J. Foster's yearly report showed the real interest the members have maintained during her administration. While every one deplored her resignation as president for another term, the auxiliary feels fortunate in having Mrs. Boone lead it through the coming year.

Mrs. Stroud, who has served in every office of the auxiliary, having been our president two years, was asked to install the new officers.

Mrs. J. J. Brooks was named chairman of the ways and means committee. We feel sure she will soon be introducing some new scheme whereby we can reimburse our treasury. The "yo yo" quilt is being shown by different members each week. We were very proud of Mrs. Scott, who reported having sold 31 chances. The money taken in on the quilt was applied to the Christmas fund. We were able to play Santa Claus in a small way to a dozen or more children whose fathers had been unemployed for a long time. By another meeting we hope to have all chances sold and see who the lucky one is to get the quilt. To us it signifies co-operation, hard work, love and a blessing to those who took not only an interest in the making of it but who bought chances and helped us to help others.

Many of our members are out of the city due to the unemployment situation here. We miss them but feel confident that they will soon be with us again and that the new year holds much happiness for every one.

Let the howlers howl and the growlers growl, and the prowlers prowl and the gee gaws go it. Behind the night there is always light and things are all right and I know it.

Greetings to our sister auxiliaries!

MRS. DEWEY JOHNSON.

623 Terrace Ave., N. E.

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 108,  
TAMPA, FLA.**

### Editor:

We read stories and see pictures of white Christmases, so we are all familiar with that sort of thing, but did you ever enjoy a "green" Christmas? Let me describe the one just passed which the writer enjoyed very much.

Picture a not-too-pretentious but very cozy cottage set in a velvet lawn, with green foliage and luxuriant flowers in full bloom. The thermometer in a shady part of the porch registering around the 80's. On a side lawn in a shady corner sits a long table, with snowy cloth and heavily laden with the Christmas turkey, oyster dressing and all

the usual "trimmings." Here at this table, on this lawn and among these surroundings, the writer, together with her family and a few friends, dined on Christmas day—and how we dined! After the dishes (and incidentally the dinner) had been put away, sofa pillows were scattered about on the ground and there reclined at ease the guests and family, while birds flew about and bees droned and we sipped soothing iced drinks. Supper was partaken of in the same spot. Then we adjourned indoors to enjoy the lighted Christmas tree and the children with their toys. A fitting finish for the end of a perfect day was a surprise visit from Brother Harry Reisen, business manager of the St. Petersburg local union, together with his wife, and various visiting relatives, among whom were Mr. G. R. Reisen and wife, of Jacksonville. Mrs. Ruff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Kilmer, played the piano and we spent an enjoyable evening of music, song and dancing.

Waddells, in Los Angeles, Kings in New York, Dowlings in Albany, Pickles in Virginia, and the gentleman in Canada who told the story about six feet of ice—please take notice. The Tampa Auxiliary has begun a campaign of keeping the members who have been unable for one reason or another to attend meetings interested by taking the meeting to them. It is getting to be an ordinary thing to hear a member say, "If you will meet at my house I would be so glad to entertain you, but I simply cannot get out to meetings (for this or that reason)." So, last month we had a delightful meeting with Mrs. R. J. Hamilton. She entertained us royally and when we have gone the rounds we hope to meet with her again. We were glad to welcome a new member, Mrs. J. H. Davis. We have finished our quilt. Quilts seem to be popular among the auxiliaries just now. All we have to do now is get some money out of ours.

The writer was very much interested in the article in the December JOURNAL pertaining to child labor. She feels confident that it would interest every union man's wife—every mother of children. We people of the laboring class are too prone to buy cheap bargains, and there are many of them these days. We often hear people wonder how things can be made so cheap. This article is very illuminating and I think it would be a good idea for the auxiliaries to look into the matter and see in what way we can be of the most benefit in rectifying such conditions.



Courtesy Bureau of Home Economics.

### KIDNEY BEAN STEW

Many very tasty and attractive food combinations are being developed by the expert cooks at the Bureau of Home Economics, using low cost foods. It is not enough that the dish shall be appetizing; it must also be nourishing, with the proper vitamin content, and must offer a good value. Every recipe offered by this group has not only been tested in their kitchens for its palatability, but is also developed expressly for healthful quality. This kidney bean stew is not only healthful, and economical, and nice to eat, but it's nice to look at, too.

1½ cups kidney beans	½ cup rice
2 quarts water	2 cups canned tomatoes
¼ lb. salt pork, diced	Salt and pepper
2 onions, chopped	

Wash the beans thoroughly and soak overnight in the water. Simmer the beans in the water in which soaked until nearly tender, or about one hour. Fry the salt pork until crisp, remove from the pan, and brown the onions in the fat. Wash the rice and add with the onions to the beans and boil gently for about 20 minutes. Stir in the tomatoes and crisp salt pork, add salt and pepper to taste, and heat to boiling. This will make two quarts of stew, and contains the necessary food elements for health.

The year 1932 has passed, and what a year it was! Most of us know its story only too well—misery and suffering for many, disappointments and disillusion, tears and sorrows for most, very little progress for any. We made many mistakes, committed our share of stupidities and follies and had our share of heartaches and wounds, but these are now in the past. The past cannot be changed. We must make the best of it. But the future, 1933, is ours. What the new year holds in store for us no one knows—sorrow, pain and discouragement will have their share of it, no doubt; set-backs are a part of life—but we will take life as it comes and fortify ourselves to meet the rebuffs of life by doing our very best to do the things we know we should do and sticking to our highest hopes and aims. We have made many friends in the past year, and learned many lessons of value. We hope in the new year to hold the respect of our friends while meeting others and to profit by what we have learned.

The Tampa Auxiliary sends New Year greetings to the auxiliaries and local unions throughout the United States and Canada and wishes for them advancement along the lines for which they stand.

MRS. C. E. BECK,  
7007 North Orleans Ave. Secretary.



# ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh  
& Two

International Vice President McGlogan sent out a very original holiday card this year. Here is a reply received to it:

## Greetings!

Your "Photogravure" wherein you said Old 1932 is dead,  
Has been received with sincere pride,  
To learn this is the turning of the tide.  
And sure the way will now be fluff  
With such a booster as Friend Duffy,  
And nothing can success retard  
When sponsored by Friend West-e-gard.  
But when you want to see things "doin'"  
Just call me up,

Your friend,  
MCEWAN.

A mean, wild, fascinatin' gal, who gets lots of good men in trouble!

## The Forty-Six Hundred

The forty-six hundred goes sizzling on,  
And never comes up for breath.  
She glides on the coppers over-head,  
And though to her duties she's supposed to be wed,  
She'll flirt and she'll frolic with death.  
She pushes the current and puts it to work,  
Turning press and hoist and mill.  
Her nature is law and must be obeyed  
When handling this venomous, treacherous jade,  
Whose diversion from work is to kill.  
The duties are many she's called to perform,  
Her public's demands are great.  
She's the mother of the hundred-and-ten  
That serves you in as many ways when  
It's up-to-date service you rate.

She's innocent looking and even demure,  
Though as old as the lighting, in fact.  
Her very appearance gives her power of attraction  
For the workman who in a time of abstraction  
Exposes himself to her deadly attack.

She travels your city o'er a thousand paths,  
A mysterious and complex maze  
Of primary windings and cables and wire,  
Her co-operation conceals her one desire—  
To end some unfortunate's days.

Although she's wild and will never be tamed,  
There's no more willing servant under the sun,  
And for those who obey her laws  
She'll withhold her deadly claws,  
As phantom-like she careens dizzily on.

CLAUDE PHIPPS.  
Local No. 18.

"This is a fine state of affairs," murmured Pat, who was laid up with injuries received while on the job.

"What's wrong," asked the day nurse, who was taking his temperature.

"A plate of corned beef and cabbage would do me more good than to suck on that glass tube all day."

G. L. MONSIVE,  
I. O.

Here's one for the Editor. It brought a laugh 25 years ago and I believe it's still good:

Years ago, in Local No. 65, of Butte, one of the most strongly enforced rules was that a member going to work without depositing his traveler had to pay \$1 per day until his card was deposited. No favorites were played—it applied to everyone.

Now it happened that a man in some way or other had gone to work in one of the mines and had been working there a year with his card in another local. It was discovered and a special meeting was called (we used to meet once a week, but this was too important to wait for regular meeting night). It was unheard of and the first time it had happened in Butte, but it was a fact nevertheless.

Imagine the hall full of linemen and an important question like this on the floor! Argument was loose and a couple of hours were spent trying to figure the amount the man owed. There were a dozen different answers—one had forgotten a holiday, another figured too many Sundays, etc. A free-for-all was about to break loose when a man who was sitting at the back of the hall and hadn't said a word, suddenly jumped to his feet and shouted: "Mr. President, you guys all give me a pain in the neck. It's just a simple little problem in arithmetic. Twelve months in arrears—twelve hundred dollars!"

If any of you remember "Oklahoma," I don't have to tell you he is the one who made the famous speech.

531 No. Voluntario St., J. W. FLYNN.  
Santa Barbara, Calif.

Harry Armstrong, of "The Bronniz," tells this one:

While working in a private house a Brother member fell for one of the maids. They become quite friendly. One day while working near them I heard them talking.

"Would you like to go out with me on your day off?" said he.

"Why yes, but you will be working on my day off and I cannot take off Saturday or Sunday afternoon. Why can't we go out some evening?"

"What! On my own time?"

First Electrician: "What I know about electricity would fill a book."

Second Ditto: "And what you don't know would fill a hospital."

Famous last words: "I didn't know it was alive," said he, adjusting his halo.

GEORGE HILL,  
L. U. No. 568.

Pat got a free ticket for the pictures. He was puzzled about the words "Not transferable" on the back. He asked Mike what they meant. Mike, with superior knowledge, explained thus: "Sure, and it's plain enough. It means that if yer don't go yerself, you can't get in."

F. H., No. 587605.

Says R. B. Baker, of L. U. No. 474, "The only animal that has its full strength when one day old is white mule."

## A Lead of Poles

Oh, lead of poles built carefully and straight,  
You bend beneath the wires pulled tight;  
We men who built you knew not we were great,  
Nor did we dream you would reveal our might.

Each day, as we labored hard and long,  
To give a service throughout the land,  
Those poles, which would have vanquished men less strong,  
Became submissive at our stern command.

We made of them the guardians of your homes,  
The sentinels of power and of mirth;  
We built our souls forever near your homes,  
And left a heritage of manly worth.

No lead of poles can labor's hand deny,  
Respect the linemen for this noble deed;  
Give back their wages so that they can buy  
Some food, some clothes, and other things they need.

FRANK FARRAND.  
Local No. 77, Seattle.

In the city of San Francisco, in the good old days "before the fire," communication was speeded by the Sunset Telephone Company, child of John I. Sabin's brain, and known to the fraternity as "The Shine."

The grunts and linemen were hired by the city foreman, a ruddy cheeked son of the Maple Leaf. His term was long and doubtless all of the floaters in the country, at one time or another in their travels, applied to him for a job. This may come to the eye of many who did. Those who were hired were assigned to the construction gangs where they strung up, in lieu of lead covered cable, bare copper wires, 20 to the arm and mounted on "John I. buttons."

One traveling Brother, having only that day made port after a rough passage over "the hump," placed himself before the city foreman's desk and applied for work. After a few questions as to his qualifications, he was told to report the next day, but as he turned to leave he was called back by the query: "By the way, son, have you a pair of pliers?"

The applicant shook his head and admitted that he "had no pliers."

"Humph!" sniffed the head gaffer, sarcastically, "They're an awful handy tool for a lineman to have."

PRESS AGENT,  
L. U. No. 617.

## On Every Job There's a Laugh or Somethin'

A Brooklyn man was sent back to a job on a complaint of defective workmanship. He found a dining-room chain fixture with inverted art glass dome, hanging by the wires—the lady insisting that it fell apart itself, no one having touched it.

When she left the room and a four-year-old girl came in, the wireman asked the child how the fixture got that way.

"My mamma puts my baby brother in it to swing him rock-a-bye-baby."

ARNOLD FOX, Card No. 382.





# RADIO



## NEW RADIO TUBES DESCRIBED

By AUSTIN C. LESCARBOURA, Mem. A. I. E. E., Mem. I. R. E.

THE past year has been characterized by the introduction of several new types of tubes. To the prospective buyer of a new radio set, these tubes spell real joy, for they mean more quality for less money; indeed, the day is now at hand when a midget set is capable of performing far in excess of the console set of a couple of years ago, even though it may sell for a quarter the price of the console. To the dealer, the new tubes spell dismay in more ways than one: First, these new tubes mean simpler and less expensive sets, so that the unit sale is still further reduced; second, the dealer is now obliged to stock a wide variety of tubes if he is to service the sets in his territory, as contrasted with the ideal standardization of a year or two ago, when a dozen types just about met 90 per cent of all calls.

The new tubes have been designed with a three-fold aim in mind: (1) To incorporate improved constructional features in the tubes themselves, for greater ruggedness, more uniform characteristics, and utmost reliability in service; (2) to make more efficient radio circuits possible, to the end of improving selectivity and sensitivity, and the tone quality; and (3) to bring about less complicated radio circuits and thereby reduce receiver chassis costs.

There are five tubes in the present new series, namely, the —46, —56, —57, —58 and —82 types. Considering them in turn, we have:

### Double Grid Type

Type —46 is a power or output tube with dual or double grid, providing the highest gain. The outstanding characteristic is the enormous power output. Two of these tubes are capable of delivering a maximum power output of 25 watts—approximately six times the output of two —45's, or the type heretofore commonly employed for the output stage of the typical A. C. receiver. The sudden fortissimo of an orchestra, or the startled exclamation of the sports announcer, presents an overload for most types of power output tubes, even when the set is playing at a reasonably low volume. With the new —46 type tube, however, any sudden increase in power can be handled easily without blasting. The tube is designed for positive grid operation, which means that the average plate drain is lower for the same power output than that of the —45 type. This means greater plate efficiency and lower drain on the filament, resulting in greater uniformity. Connecting the grid adjacent to the plate permits operation of a single —46 tube in a Class A amplifier system, with better results than obtained from one —45 tube. Another feature is that the enormous power

output can be successfully utilized in the operation of two loud-speakers. Hitherto, the limited power output of other tube types has hindered speaker design. But with the —46 type, higher fidelity speakers are possible, since this tube can readily accommodate the increased power consumption of any speaker.

Type —56 is simply a super —27 type or three-element amplifier tube, assuring far better performance with a lower current consumption for its quick-heating cathode of improved design. In fact, the cathode requires 43 per cent less current

tube, which means that it is an intermediate or radio-frequency amplifier with a suppressor grid, a screen grid and a six-pin base. The suppressor grid practically eliminates the effects of secondary emission between the screen and plate, and allows an increase in the impedance of the tube, resulting in sharper tuning and greater volume on distant stations than is now possible. This results in greater uniformity of characteristics initially and during the life of the tube. The operating characteristics permit better and more uniform volume control. The elimination of the effects of secondary emission—emission

caused by bombardment of plate by electrons from cathode, and interfering with normal tube operation—prevents the plate from overloading on strong signals, making it possible to operate the tube on higher A. C. components of plate voltage, without distortion. With the same quick-heating cathode as the —56, the heater power consumption is greatly reduced, with subsequent savings in power transformer costs and power consumption. Through the use of a new type shield, improved cathode, dome-shaped bulb and improved mechanical construction, a material reduction in inter-electrode capacities has been achieved, resulting in improved operation in television and short-wave circuits.

Type —58 is a triple-grid super-control tube, also in a dome-shaped bulb, bearing the same relation to the former —35 or variable-mu type tube that the —57 bears to the —24 or plain screen-grid tube, in that a suppressor grid is added. Such a tube has the inherent features of reduction in cross modulation or cross talk—troublesome overlapping of adjacent powerful signals; reduction in modulation distortion—garbled tone on powerful signals; adaptability to automatic control design, and the ready control of a large range of received signals without the use of local-distance switches or antenna potentiometers or so-called sensitivity controls. The automatic fidelity control made possible with the —58 type tube opens many opportunities for improvement in set design. By means of an automatically varying bias on the suppressor, this tube acts as one of low impedance when receiving powerful local signals, assuring distortionless reproduction. Through the use of a new inverted shield which projects up into the dome of the bulb, the rigidity of the mount is greatly increased over former types. Through the use of the suppressor grid, the cathode of new design and the new mechanical construction, much of the operating

(Continued on page 87)



Dome-shaped tube so typical of the latest tubes which contribute so much to 1932-33 radio sets.



The full-wave rectifier with mercury-vapor atmosphere—the —82 type which succeeds the —80 rectifier.



Successor to the famous —27 type tube—the —56 three-element tube, with smaller bulb and noticeably stiffened construction.

than the —27 type. This reduction in current means smaller power transformers, less expensive wiring in the heater supply circuits, and a monetary saving in power consumption to the set owner. The improvements in cathode construction make the tube quiet in operation, removing objectionable tube hum and hiss. Meanwhile, a new grid design results in a material reduction in grid emission and therefore a greater uniformity of characteristics. The reduction in grid emission and the new grid result in a tube capable of greater volume. The amplification of this new type shows a 50 per cent increase over that of the —27. The high mutual conductance makes this tube a great advance in adaptability to short-wave and television circuits. The elements have been designed for less space and greater ruggedness than in the —27, so that the smaller bulb makes for a more compact radio chassis.

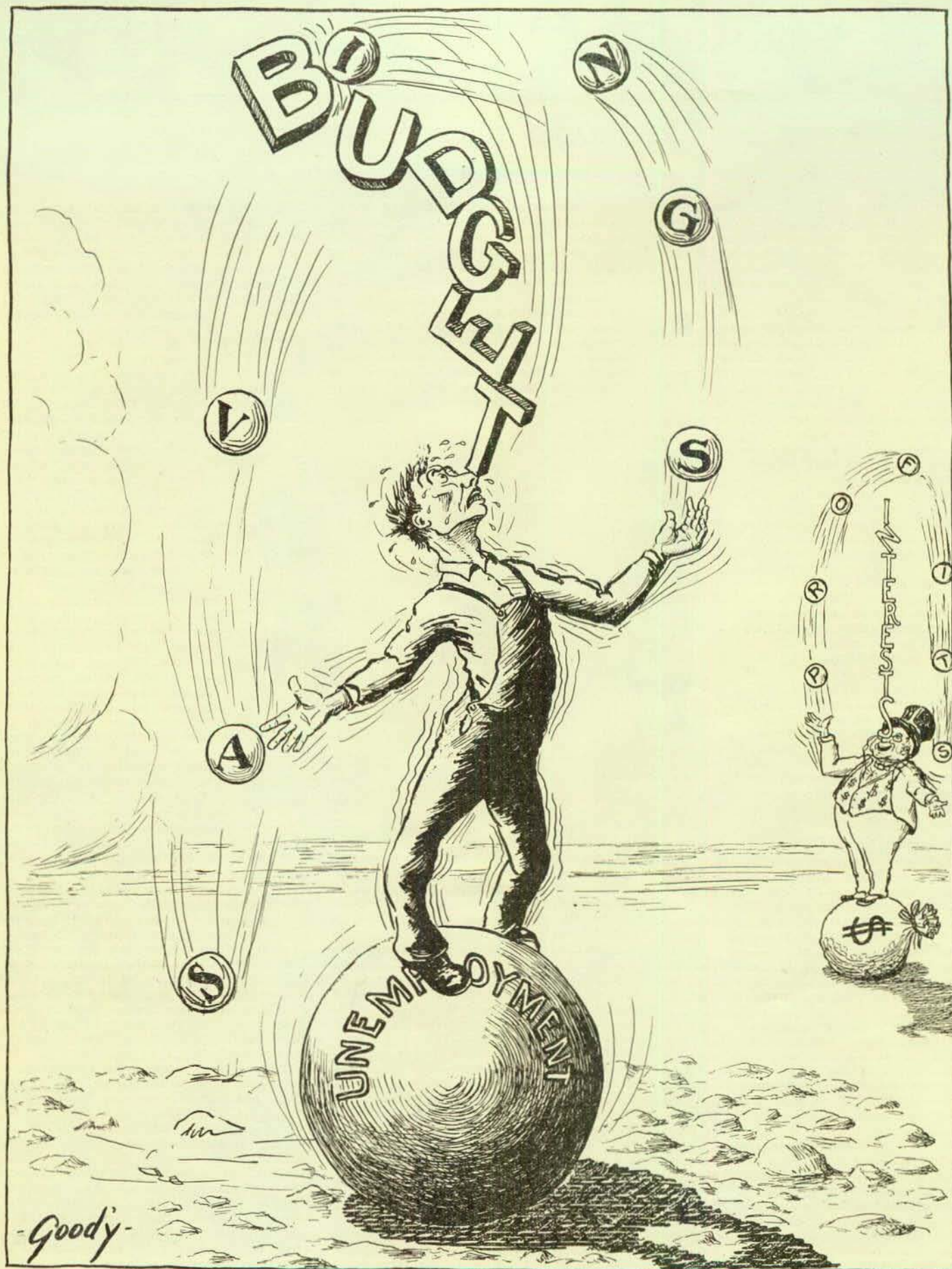
### Brings In Distant Stations

Type —57 is a triple-grid amplifier, with that dome-shaped bulb so characteristic of these new tubes. In purpose it compares with the well-known —24 type screen-grid



**DANGEROUS GAME**

Drawn especially for Electrical Workers Journal by Harrie S. Goodwin







# CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 3, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor:

Why is it that all our great legislators and economists dodge the real cause of the greatly reduced income of the federal treasury on incomes? If our legislators and economists would scan page 439, tables 48 and 49 of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury they would see there were about \$12,000,000,000 worth of tax exempt bonds in the United States in 1917.

Since then the amount has increased at an alarming rate and on June 30, 1932, there was over \$34,000,000,000 of these bonds outstanding.

This shows clearly why the federal income has declined to such an alarmingly low mark. Other means must be devised to meet this loss.

This shows clearly where the banks, trust companies and the wealthy are putting their money, as these bonds are considered the best security on earth. When this \$34,000,000,000 is put into tax exempt bonds it works two great evils. First, it leaves the middle and poor classes of people to bear the brunt of supporting the government which in this great economic tragedy works great misery and hardship upon the masses with 33 per cent of them out of employment. The second evil is that billions of dollars are taken out of business circulation which is one of the many causes of this tragic depression.

It is time and by the great Jehovah past time, that our great political legislators at Washington wake up to the fact that they are sworn in to uphold the constitution and represent the whole United States, instead of the money gods.

The law exempting municipal, state and federal bonds should be repealed, as it is basically unconstitutional, as it is class legislation, as it favors the rich only. If this law were repealed the Congress could pass a law to refund all these bonds with \$35,000,000,000,000 of special emergency gold bonds. These bonds should be sold in small denominations to the open market at at least 1 per cent lower rate of interest, which would reduce our interest debt over \$340,000,000 annually, which would go a long, long way toward balancing the budget.

The American vote last year clearly shows that we are determined to repeal the 18th amendment in its entirety, as we were always a sober and temperate nation and prospered and were leading the world in advancement in all lines of endeavor and we had no 18th amendment to nullify our freedom and liberty which was so costly to establish and is so sacred to us. It is time that our great A. F. of L. take a stand and fight bitterly to the finish and demand both the tax exempt laws and the 18th amendment be repealed at once, and they will easily balance the budget and this will be the great impetus that will start the upturn to normalcy. It seems as if the whole world is really cock-eyed, as every one is crazy for economy which is the greatest fertilizer in the world to increase the size of the depression. Work and work and more work, is the cure; there is more money in the world than ever and it should be put to work with a 30-hour week instead of laws whereby the few money gods are favored and which don't

## READ

Labor and the machine, by L. U. No. 702.

The ways of one corporation, by L. U. No. 306.

About Canadian railroad situation, by L. U. No. 409.

St. Paul is back again, hurrah! by L. U. No. 110.

Union "nature in the raw," by L. U. No. 595.

Rest from depression ills, by L. U. No. 77.

About public works, by L. U. No. 7.

"Buy American," by a workman, by L. U. No. 483.

Principles of electric refrigeration, by L. U. No. 323.

Toledo is up in arms, by L. U. No. 245.

What does new deal mean to labor, by L. U. No. 25.

If there is better union journalism in the world from local correspondents than this, we want to see it.

contribute to the support of any nation and now are bringing a very dangerous economic condition in their great greed and selfishness.

EDW. H. LEFEBRE.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

Well, here we are again, one month gone of the New Year and no hope in sight for the mass of unemployed, day by day, hoping and praying for the turning point and seeing somewhere in the distance the light of hope.

Everyone wants to believe that the turning point in the depression has been reached. The nation is eager to be convinced, but only something of real meaning will carry conviction, so numerous have been the false promises of succor.

As I was listening to a speaker over the radio saying that the Construction Finance Corporation has spent over \$15,000,000 for a building program, to be divided among the states, I wonder how far they expect that to go in regard to helping the building trades secure work. I can remember back in 1931 we had over \$15,000,000 worth of work around the city of Springfield and still there were plenty of Brothers out of work, so they will have to do a lot better than that to be able to take care of one-tenth of the millions of unemployed, and then you read in the papers the wonderful work the R. F. C. have done for the unemployed in the last year.

Our business manager was one of the committee from the Building Trades Council who have been trying for months to have our mayor appropriate some funds for the building program in the city of Springfield, but at the last meeting the mayor was obliged to tell the members of the Building Trades Council that the municipi-

ality is unable to carry through any building program of importance during the current year. The mayor understands as well as anyone else that conditions in the building line are real bad to the different tradesmen and if nothing happens soon it will mean plenty of more families seeking food and shelter from the city department.

We sure have to give much credit to our officers who have been able to meet all problems in regard to taking care of the members who have not been able to pay their dues, and keeping them all in good standing in our International Union, for there has been many a sad case inside our local that plenty of our Brothers will never hear about, and many of our officers had to go deep down in their pockets to help the case along, so they should be helped along a lot more but by some of our Brothers who have been lucky in being able to get some time in every week.

I sure get a great kick in following up our Brother Walter Hendrick, for you never know where it will wind up but he seems to be able to find a way to beat the depression, and we all wish him the best of luck.

Our business manager hopes to see the year of 1933 make up in work for what we lost in the last three. And our president hopes to have another job like the hospital to help clean out the hall before the year is out.

E. MULLARKEY.

L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

As 1933 is here with us I hope to be able to have any allotted space in our valuable JOURNAL filled 11 times. I missed January by a miscalculation of time. So here goes for the first of the 11.

I haven't quite recovered from the lambasting I got from the December offering, so will try not to be so rude with some of the Brothers who try to carry water on both shoulders. In other words, try to be I. B. E. W. members, and also belong to a dual organization. Having gone through the greatest split the Brotherhood ever had myself, I know that it is most impossible to be loyal to both sides.

Bah, what's the use? Let's talk of something constructive.

We hear quite a lot about technocracy; it listens sweet to me. I just wonder if our own International President could write an article on this very interesting subject, and put it in such language that we could understand what it was all about. Some of our members—and they are real I. B. E. W. believers—are technocracy fanatics, and I personally haven't got in that mood yet, but what they picture to us sure looks good.

Our local is progressing about as well as could be expected during these trying times. We are very fortunate in having a real set of officers during this panic, and a business manager who surely knows his onions. I say this in all sincerity as when a local as large as ours can get by without a reduction in pay and maintain working conditions someone is surely due some credit. While some departments have made reductions and I am in the one that made the



deepest cuts, still the big department, the one that most of our members belong to, is so far doing fine. That's what I call good news, and good work.

Our International Vice President, Brother Brigaerts, was at the last meeting I attended and gave us a very good talk. I haven't had the pleasure of meeting him personally yet. He seems to me to be made of the right kind of material—full of pep and rarin' to go. That's the kind we need out here on this side of the Rockies. We welcome you, Brother Brigaerts, and may you come among us more often.

As usual the JOURNAL had plenty of good reading in the last issue. The scribes seem to get their pens to working whether they work or not. I have plenty of time and usually read it through completely. I have but one fault to find, and that is our editorials are too short. True, they are about as long again as they are in other papers, but we never get tired of something good.

J. E. HORNE.

#### L. U. NO. 25, NASSAU AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES, NEW YORK

Editor:

"A new deal!" That is the popular slogan now. The question presents itself, Will labor get a new deal by patiently waiting until it is handed to us, until it finally sifts through all the other recipients to labor, or shall we once more become an aggressive, solidified force demanding what is one of the obvious solutions of the steadily increasing unemployment and the consequent reduction of purchasing power?

The five-day, 30-hour week, and a guarantee of a living wage scale will to a great extent help to solve these problems, but the average working man seems little interested in this proposed reform. There is a bill before the Senate judiciary committee now which embodies the above proposals but it seems to be making little or no progress from reports in the papers. To my mind there does not appear to be enough pressure brought to bear, there is a lack of popular demand for such legislation, both of which seem so necessary to stir our lawmakers into action. Probably it seems too radical a change to be practical at this time or perhaps the well organized interests and lobbyists opposing such legislation are too powerful for our duly elected representatives to affront.

In spite of these foregoing conclusions, if we but look back to pre-prohibition days it can readily be seen what a well-organized minority can do to force through desired legislation. They selected a time when everything was in their favor and put every effort into the fight and emerged victorious.

There could be no more propitious time for labor to demand a shorter workday. The necessity for it is evident to everyone. If labor would only develop a little fanaticism on this point, combined with well-directed political strategy (as the drys did when they went after what they wanted), their efforts could not be other than successful.

Labor has been co-operating with every attempt at recovery. We have been told that by reducing wages we would prevent a complete collapse and speed the return to normalcy. After we had accepted a reduction in wage we were told to reduce our incomes even further by practicing a form of communism, sponsored by capital, known as the share-your-job movement.

In our local we accepted a 30 per cent reduction in wages. Our acceptance was due in most part to the glowing promises of the contractors that it would enable them to compete with the non-union contractor and

thereby increase the earning opportunity of the whole local. This agreement has been in force for seven months and there is yet to be seen any effective inroads on non-union competition or substantial increase in the aggregate earning opportunity. We accepted the contractors' terms and have done our share and it appears that either their reasoning was not borne out in practice or else no effort was made by them to make it effective.

The average earning opportunity of men in this local has been 40 per cent in the last six months. If we were to share all the work equally it would have enabled each man to earn only \$18.00 per week, which is barely enough to keep a family from starving—provided there were no debts to be paid.

From this one example, of which there are many similar, it can be readily seen that some progressive, forward-looking action must be taken immediately. We have accepted and tried all the so-called remedies which have been offered us and they have failed. It is time now that labor should demand reforms which will guarantee every man the opportunity to work and sufficient wages to provide a comfortable living for his dependents.

We also hear at this time agitation for state controlled compulsory unemployment insurance. This form of insurance would be wholly impractical unless the working day and week were shortened at the same time; thereby absorbing into industry a great number now unemployed and lessening in the future the drain on such a fund.

All remedies for this depression have been applied to the wrong part of the economic anatomy. The whole structure is built upon the massive foundation of the working man and unless buying power is restored to him first, there is no possibility of any other part of the economic setup recovering from its paralysis of credit and overdeveloped business.

What is needed most right now in the American Federation of Labor is discipline and solidarity. All internal jealousies and factional disputes must be thrust aside so that every ounce of strength may be placed behind a unity of purpose, to obtain for all labor a "new deal."

MARK COSTELLO.

#### L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

In glancing through these pages we were somewhat pleasantly surprised—and shall we say pleased?—to see our name mentioned by Bachie. The boy will have his little pun. Evidently his memory is excellent as he can readily recall names of members of locals that he once visited. At any rate, we again wish to express our admiration of a Brother who can write so naturally and unaffectedly.

Our vice president is stepping out somewhat these days and broadening his activities. Yea, Eddy Garmatz is now an active executive of a Democratic Club, a politician of no mean ability. The boy will gradually get there, advancing himself step by step. He is not aloof to congratulations and handshakes from his friends and well wishers, no matter where they may be. Don't fail to send in your applause cards, the boy fattens on 'em. Members of L. U. No. 349, please take note.

Classes, comprising the various activities of our school, are in full swing. The one most active and interesting, we find, is that of radio. Here you will find a capable and interesting instructor. He has his facts and figures at his finger tips and can talk his subject in an interesting and fascinating manner. Aside from the regular routine of

repairing various sets and learning the various ins and outs of radio, the boys are experimenting with photo-electric cells. Here is a subject of real interest and with a great future.

We note that these pages still have quite a number of letters from the various locals. The Canadian organizations seem to be well represented. All are interesting and the letters are very instructive and one gets a good deal of information on a myriad of subjects.

Periodically we're treated to a visit from some of the Brothers now in Local No. 3's jurisdiction. This time it was Homer Crowley and Zarus. It looks good to see these boys again after long periods of absence. In other words, absence does make the heart grow fonder, speaking in a sentimental vein.

Well, we're still in the grip of the old man. We mean depression, but why bring that up? He seems to be as well entrenched in this year of 1933 as he was last year. Seems as though the end is not yet. We're still looking for that silver lining.

What about all this technocracy? Seems to be all the rage these days.

We don't know whether it's a new fad or fancy—or is it a new political creed? Can Brother Bachie enlighten us on the subject? Regards to Bill Farber, of L. U. No. 3. A letter will follow one of these days.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

#### L. U. NO. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

In Ireland they say the "Tree of Life" is the holly. No wind of misfortune can blow the leaves from it. In the west on the dry sage brush plains of central Washington and the high desert of central Oregon, the green of the juniper is the most colorful and assuring sign of life there is.

You have never seen real color, combinations of tints and hues, elaborate and bounteous worlds of color, until you have witnessed a sunset over the desert sands of the west, but the green of a tree is the most beautiful sight of all.

If the eye catches the sight of a person moving through the sage a mile away you can sometimes distinguish the individual and then it may be only a mirage.

I was sitting in the doorway of our "nesters'" cabin on the high desert of central Oregon when I saw a caravan coming through the gap. There was a six-horse team with a covered wagon and a trailer covered wagon and then two men walking and another six-horse team with a wagon and trailer. They were coming right down into our "valley". Some new "nesters", I thought, probably going through to Christmas Lake Valley. I waited and watched but they never came in sight again. It was a mirage. Later I learned it was High Pockets and Rattle Snake Bill freighting between Bend and Burns. They were 40 miles away.

It is a far cry from the bright lights of the city to the beauties of the desert, and then when water comes to the desert—that is life itself!

There will be a million "nesters" coming to central Washington within the next few years. Those who come first will find enormous distances, the rarified air of the desert, the beauties of the "wide open spaces" and a new life. Later when the 2,000,000 horsepower hydroelectric pumping plan is completed on the Columbia River at Coulee, and water is carried to the 1,716,600 acres of orchard land it will be a new "valley of the moon" for those who want to sit under their own grape arbor and fruit



trees. Those who come to build this empire should be of the best, trained in the school of organized labor, with high ideals of brotherhood.

The new government at Washington in their campaign pledges promised immediate attention to the development of our natural resources. This one project if developed immediately would end the depression like the discovery of gold in Alaska ended the panic in '97.

Local No. 77, through the JOURNAL will try to keep the members of the Brotherhood informed regarding this work. You may write your Representatives in Congress asking that this project be started at once and also for further information on the Columbia River basin irrigation development.

FRANK FARRAND.

### L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

I ask YOU to "Buy American!" Buy American is a campaign that is sweeping the country and it bases its appeal largely on patriotism. It applies at once to all who are Americans or have made America their home. It behooves not only the public to "Buy American," but the merchants and manufacturers to advertise American made goods.

"Buy American" is the magic slogan with which you will open the gates of opportunity, because it will be everybody's duty, whether he is in business or not, in a small hamlet or a large city, to aid the cause that will help restore prosperity to the United States.

In spite of the tariff many articles of foreign make are sold below American made goods. We should do all within our power to provide employment for American labor by buying American made goods.

I quote Mr. Edward Dana, general manager of the Boston Elevated Railway: "Within a year, I was offered German steel rail for our lines here. I could have saved money on the price offered but I turned it down flat because I would be providing income for workmen in a foreign nation, not for workmen of Boston, who are patrons of the elevated. We must maintain the American market by wages and employment which foreign competition cannot undermine. We can do that by patronizing our own products."

This is why I again ask you to "Buy American."

Quite a few of our Brothers have been out sick. Those who have returned to work we are glad to see back. Those who are still out we hope will be with us again soon. I wish at this time to express sympathy to our business manager, Brother Smith, for the bereavement in his family.

Just a thought for those of us who think things are breaking rather tough.

Your lucky star may gleam for you,  
Beyond the heavenly blue,  
But not until the twilight gray,  
Will its bright light shine through.

And thus it is as on you go  
Through life with striving heart,  
Good fortune you can never know,  
Till you've shared failure part!

H. H. LITCHFIELD.

### L. U. NO. 110, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor:

Quite a large number of the Brotherhood will probably be surprised to see this local union appear in print once again in the correspondence columns of the JOURNAL. This will be especially true in the case of our own

members. However, their surprise will be nothing compared to the shock the writer will receive in event 50 per cent of them should ever present themselves at a meeting. These are tough times all of the organizations are going through and it's up to each and every true trade unionist to do his part. Surely the least that can be expected of a member is that he attend and take an active interest in his local union meetings. It may be of interest to note that Brother John Mullen, that eminent barrister and fellow-worker, is handling the gavel and conducting meetings in the most legal manner possible. Also that Brother George Garney is filling the office of business manager in a very efficient manner.

Now 1933 is well on its way, but what does it hold in store for the citizens of this country; is it to be a continuation of the past year, or perhaps worse; or is there to be a new deal? All eyes are upon Franklin D. Roosevelt. What kind of a government have we got in this country that allows its citizens to freeze and starve to death for want of food, clothing and shelter; when the elevators are bursting with grain, bank vaults filled with gold, and warehouses stocked with clothing and other necessities of life? And we claim to have the best government in the world, a democratic form of government. Democracy! What a hypocrisy!

I wonder how many chanced to read the article in the January issue of Harpers on the inside of the R. F. C. loans. Of the enormous sums loaned to banks and railroads whose owners and directors are leading factors in the major political parties. Does any sane person actually believe the railroads are going to pay back these loans? And the ironical fact is that only a very small part of these millions goes into the pockets of its employees. The largest part of these millions are going to the banks to pay off loans that were borrowed to pay stockholders, which simply means that the dear public is being taxed to pay dividends to holders of railroad stock.

Government by big business, and this will always be the order of things until all of the states send men to Washington such as Shipstead, La Follette, Norris, Johnson, Walsh, Wheeler, Long and others of their calibre! And it was this kind of men whom Senator Moses referred to as "sons of wild jackasses." Well, the country can easily get along without Senator Moses and others of his type.

Just a word or two about the recent victory of the Farmer-Labor party in Minnesota, which Brother Waples, of L. U. No. 292, so ably reported in the January issue of the JOURNAL. The Farm-Labor party is no longer an experiment; it has passed the period of adolescence and is a full-fledged reality. It is going to spread to every state in the union. In Floyd Olson, our governor, we have an able, courageous and fearless leader who in a few years will take his seat in the United States Senate, where he rightfully belongs, along side other really great men who have preceded him.

While I am on the subject of politics, I want to say this to the worker; he must never let his interest in politics overshadow his responsibilities to his own vocation and his fellow workers. After all, his bread and butter comes first and one can't eat politics. Buildings are always going to be built and wired regardless of which political party is in power.

It may be of interest to our readers to know that St. Paul at its last election, elected a mayor and three councilmen who were indorsed and backed by labor. Mayor William Mahoney has been an active trade unionist all his life and before assuming his new duties was editor of the Minnesota Union Advocate, a weekly newspaper which is owned and controlled by the labor unions of this city. In his campaign for office he declared for the eradication of underworld racketeering in government; the reduction of public utilities rates; and for adequate relief for unemployment and needy citizens.

As to the first pledge he has fulfilled

## The Jobless Poor

By PATRICK KANE, L. U. No. 9

Oh, pity the jobless toilers, out through a big city,  
With no friendly roof for shelter or word of sympathy;  
No glowing fire to warm at, no love or place to rest.  
Oh, Father in Heaven, help them, with the peace of Thy tender breast.

Oh, pity the child of sorrow, deserted, sad and alone,  
Homeless, friendless, penniless, out where the storms moan,  
'Neath the cold, stern gaze of the stranger and leer of the Pharisee,  
From whose hearts of stone no pity is shown to the victims of misery.

Oh, pity the workless army, all over this land of the free.  
With no soothing hand to guide them to a higher destiny;  
Sleeping in doors and hallways, frozen with the sweeping wind,  
Oh, Father in Heaven, help them, for no refuge here they find.

All over this land they are dying, where the snow-clad storms meet,  
With no friendly hand to aid them, the clouds for winding sheet;  
Through cities and valleys they wander, through storm, sun or rain,  
Far from the home and sires they may never meet again.

But, where is the gold-hoarding pirate, gambling in his den,  
With smooth cold storage monarch, who locks labor products in?  
Is there no brave hand to stop those artificial famine knaves,  
'Ere they make this land of freedom a land of toiling slaves?

The birds and bees can gather and all nature's animals, too,  
In a happy zone of refuge, when the daily task is through;  
But, alas, the faithful toiler, who has aided, nursed and fed  
The idle drones and domineers, now dies for want of bread.



same; as to the second, the public utility commission, of which he is a member, has engaged the firm of Burns and McDowell, of Kansas City, to make an appraisal of the properties of the Northern States Power Company relative to the renewal of the light, heat and power franchise for another 20 years. The company asked to be relieved of paying the city the 5 per cent on its gross earnings and offered in its place a slight reduction in rates which did not offset this amount. This tax is yielding the city government about \$385,000 a year, has been increasing with the growth of the electric and gas business and will continue to become most important. It would be conservative to estimate that during the life of the franchise the total amount of revenues sacrificed by the city would not have been less than \$10,000,000. This sum would have to be raised from other sources if the franchises were approved and it meant that a new burden would have to be placed on owners of homes and other real estate. Needless to say, the citizens voted overwhelmingly against accepting the franchise.

The leading newspaper of the city opposed the franchise while its contemporary (not such a leading paper), with a few commercial, patriotic and so-called payroll builders advocated its adoption. This same paper which approved the franchises bitterly opposed the election of Mayor Mahoney and has seen fit to criticize his every movement through its editorial columns. It has been very lacking in sportsmanship, not only toward the mayor and several of the councilmen, but to the citizens as a whole who elected the mayor and councilmen and turned down the franchises. Reminds one of the mosquitoes always buzzing around in the dark for a dig. As to the mayor's third campaign pledge, namely, adequate relief for unemployment and needy citizens: This is the most difficult of all, made so by the fact that public and relief funds are and were all but exhausted. At the present time all male citizens receiving aid from the city and who are physically able perform some sort of useful work and are paid in the form of a grocery or fuel order from the welfare board. This method has commonly been referred to as slave labor. To overcome this low and degrading situation the mayor has proposed a stamp money plan which I will discuss further in a subsequent issue providing same is adopted which means that it must have the approval of the state legislature.

How is work in these parts? No, there isn't any. The \$50,000,000 city and county bond issue (given such wide publicity in Collier's Weekly) has been just about used up. And now so many citizens in their cry for reduced taxes have just waked up to the fact that these bonds must be paid for, a fact they evidently overlooked when they voted for them. Union labor naturally derived some benefits from this fund but as the Citizens' Alliance is very firmly entrenched in these parts most of the dough went to the open shoppers.

I wish some one in Washington would find out what has become of our new post office the government is going to build. Five years have elapsed since Congress made the appropriation of \$2,700,000 (what a mass of figures!) for a new federal building. In that time, since 1928, all the construction actually completed is the foundation for one-half of the new building.

Then there is the question of that federal prison, which was to be constructed in Sandstone, Minn., to take care of the large number of liquor law violators. This had actually developed to the point where land had been bought, plans were drawn and bids advertised for. Now that there is a possibility

of prohibition repeal and beer is to be manufactured legally once more, the House Appropriation Committee at Washington has refused to approve funds to finance it. Every Congressman who has a beer bill has a provision in it that there shall be no more saloons. All right, who is going to dis-

## Inaugural Program Announced

The official souvenir program of the Roosevelt-Garner Inauguration, will not carry any advertising but will be entirely devoted to events of the inauguration listed hour by hour, including the ceremonies at the Capitol, the line of parade, chronologically listing the various units and the inaugural ball. It will be profusely illustrated by approximately 40 half-tones and pen and ink sketches, designed to portray the historic events published, among which are "The Passing of March 4th," by J. Fred Essary, Baltimore Sun; "The Story of Inaugural Balls," by David Rankin Barbee, Washington Post; "The Story of Inaugural Parades," by Ernest G. Walker, historian; "Former Mistresses of the White House," by Miss Eleanor Connolly, of American Red Cross; "Washington Historic Landmarks," by George Rothwell Brown, Washington Herald; "Sketches of Roosevelt and Garner," by Charles Michelson, publicity director, Democratic National Committee; "Sketches of Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Garner," by J. R. Hildebrand, associate editor, National Geographic Magazine; and other nationally known authors.

A further brief description of the program shows it will contain a picture of the Roosevelt family of four generations, pictures of the past 31 Presidents of the United States, as well as air plane views of the National Capital and a map of the metropolitan area as a guide to visitors. It will contain 61 pages, 8½ by 11 inches in size, bound in a beautiful three-color effect (red white and blue) cover and will retail for 35 cents.

The inside back page of the program will be for the autograph of any Senator, Congressman, Governor, or any other dignitary that the respective purchaser may desire.

Through special arrangements of the inaugural committee, this will be the only program published and it is designed to cover all events of the day, including the inaugural ball.

All net profits the general inaugural committee realizes from the sale of this program, as well as the inaugural ball receipts, will be donated to charity.

The inaugural committee solicits the cooperation of the executive secretaries of associations, fraternal organizations, clubs and societies everywhere to secure group subscriptions for their respective memberships in advance of the inauguration.

Further, since the program will be of unusual historical interest and may well be used as a reference work for years to come, plans have been completed for publishing a special de luxe souvenir inaugural edition. This edition will be strictly limited to copies reserved in advance and each copy so reserved to be numbered in order of subscriptions with the name of each subscriber imprinted in gold on the lower right hand corner of the front cover. The special de luxe souvenir edition will be handsomely bound in a blue flexible binding and inscribed by the chairman of the inaugural committee, namely, Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson. It will retail for \$2.00 net, postage paid.

Mail orders will be filled promptly and the program will be sent to any address in the United States or Canada, postage free.

All communications should be addressed to Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, Chairman, Inaugural Committee, Washington, D. C.

pense this beverage if not the *speakeasies*, and no one as yet has suggested that they be licensed legally and I'm sure there are few persons at least in this part of the country who believe beer will ever take the place of hard liquor and what not. Whoever heard of a herring-choker or an Irishman drowning his sorrows in beer? How about it, Pat? What say, John?

Congress has been debating for a month the decimal points in the alcoholic contents of non-intoxicating beer. The writer is of the opinion that it is not the amount of alcohol contained in beer, wine, or whiskey or what not that makes a person intoxicated, but rather the quantity of whatever beverage one consumes that makes boys of old men and box fighters of otherwise peaceful and law-abiding citizens.

But that brings us into the question of morals, and why bring that up?

Was over to see "Dutch" Cover the other day and he sends best wishes to all of the Brotherhood. Six years is a long time for a guy to be down on his back, but you wouldn't think so if you could see the smile of welcome and appreciation radiating from his homely face when the boys drop in for an afternoon. Why don't more of you L. U. No. 110 narrowbacks make a habit of this? "Dutch" will be very glad to hear from his many friends throughout the U. S. A. His address is Stillwater, Minn., but not in care of the bastille. Hope Brother Tom Duffy will be out of the hospital by the time this is in print and will have joined the rest of us loafers. All arguments seem to be flat without Tom and his—well, I don't know what he has but whatever it is it is something that makes an argument an argument that is an argument.

LAWRENCE DUFFY.

## L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

All the furore over technocracy recalls to mind the remarks made by the sapient Florian Slappy, who after listening to a long winded discourse apropos of nothing, said, "Bruthaw, yo' sez words but dey doan mean nuthin'." And so it was with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which held its ninety-first annual encampment here last December. During the meet, the eminent Dr. David Wechsler, of New York, made the dubious announcement that the average man begins slipping both mentally and physically at the tender age of 25. So, now I know what has been ailing me and Al Jolson.

At one of the morning sessions, Dr. W. W. Moyer entertained with a dissertation on "Chemiluminescence of Phylaldehydes," which only means, in our language, "I'll take vanilla," but I still like the one about "early to bed and early to rise and you don't see any of the prominent people."

However, two of those distinguished members of the intelligentsia were heard haggling with a waitress over a couple of 20-cent breakfasts, which goes to prove that in spite of their higher educational infirmities the gentlemen are still human or Scotch (boy, page Cameron; he ought to know).

Now that the "lame duck" question is finally settled, wouldn't it sound funny to hear Mr. Curtis remark "The 'extinguished' gentleman from Podunk Corners has the privilege of the floor," instead of referring to him as the "distinguished" representative from the grand old state of Iowa.

Why not save the cost of a referendum by having our International Executive Council declare a moratorium regarding the 1933 convention? It may not be according to old man Hoyle, but who cares? We can get along very nicely with the present crop of



officers for a few more years. Transfer the present convention fund to the general uses fund to help offset the monthly deficit and when the time arrives that we can successfully hold a convention, some ways and means will be found to stage the show, even though the officials and delegates resort to the box-car mode of transportation to Toronto. Old Henry Miller did it years ago; God bless his memory!

The death of Jimmy Lafand, of L. U. No. 18, was a severe shock to his many friends here in the east. He was one of the "regulars" and even his friendly enemies (if any existed) must admit that Jimmie had the courage of his convictions and was not afraid to voice said convictions, no matter whose corns were trod upon.

If Emily Post would only put her official okay on the gentle art of "dunking" in public, this would be one grand old world. For instance, she could have restrictions that would make it a capital offense to "dunk" above the first knuckle. And then again a distinction would have to prevail between "dunking" and "drooling", but what a relief it would be to saturate those infernal hard-rolls so prevalent in all restaurants. It would be a blessing in disguise to those unfortunates who have both uppers and lowers and I still like to sop the bread in a platter of rich brown gravy, but what I could do right now to a mess of fried Mississippi catfish is nobody's business.

And for no good reason at all, that reminds me, when the next war breaks loose I'm going to lay off the patriotic likker, park the china under the radio and walk into the nearest recruiting office and say, "Do you want to see my oper-a-shun?" (Don't hit him, boys; he got that way doing jig-saw puzzles.)

Woodhull and my old colleague, The Copyist, are about all of the older scribes who still carry on in these pages. "Baldy" was the real McCoy, and no WORKER was complete without a letter from him. But, come to think of it, Mrs. Neuman's little boy, "Red," who later scribbled for L. U. No. 1, was no slouch with a pen.

Yesterday I saw a large gang of mixed laborers digging a trench and the whites were turning over three times the amount of sand that the colored laborers were. I wonder which group had the right idea? When pay-day comes the chances are the white men will be the first to get laid off.

From operator Z-25, of my private secret service, I learn that "Heppie," the elongated and wire-haired financial secretary of L. U. No. 211, has been promoted to admiral of the "Sneak-Bob Navy." In addition he has become the best sea-lawyer and weather prophet of Venice Park, specializing on almanacs by Drs. Jayne and Miles.

Another one of the grape-vine tells of the dear, dear Brother who set up a loud growl because he had no butter for his bread in the local's soup kitchen. Yeah! He's the kind who would carry ice to the Eskimos and forget the gumdrops.

Regards to "Piggy" (Fish) Holiday, "Shorty" Barnard and, last of all but not the least, my "Hello" to James "Aloysius" Mackey, who is one of the pillars and landmarks of Jersey City. "Are yez wurkin', Jimmie?" God help the arc-lights if the same electrician worked on the lot when Lupe Velez did her dance in "Hot-Pepper!"

In conclusion, would ask that you kindly change the identification marks on my old application to read: "One scar, starting down where the vest begins, a little to the right of dead center, and extending in a southerly direction for a distance of six and a half inches. Also a moderate state of alopecia."

Thanking you in advance, and with best personal wishes, I am, as usual.

BACHIE.

#### L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

At the present moment news is scarce. We are having so much leisure time now that everyone digs up his own news and leaves it go at that. We do know and only too well that the few jobs which have been under development are gradually nearing completion, without prospects of others to replace them.

This, of course, will not be nearly so hard on the fellows finishing up as on the ones who have been out so long, for it will mean just that much longer before anyone will get a break.

We are seeing another winter through in a way much to our credit. With one or two exceptions, the outfit is still banded together, which is something. I dread to think just what the results would be should the membership decide to go haywire.

The present administration (local) is doing all that is within its power to keep everything moving smoothly and if after this is all over we emerge with a rating anywhere near our present one, wonders will almost have been accomplished.

The local relief, which was established in October, 1931, still functions. Although they do not pay off as regularly as they had during the past, it is the very best which can be done under the present financial circumstances, and is a big help to all who receive it.

We hope that general conditions will become better but just what is going to bring it about is a problem. I will welcome the time when I will be able to send copy of a more encouraging nature to the WORKER.

Many of the boys of Local No. 212 wonder what has become of the Woodchopper of L. U. No. 308. If you happen to see this, Harry, drop a line to Frank Guy, care of the station to which you are listening.

THE COPYIST.

#### L. U. NO. 230, VICTORIA, B. C.

Editor:

The grim ledger of life for the year 1932 having received its final entry and its trial balance completed has been laid away and we are well started in our entries in the new ledger for the year 1933. The air is filled with the clamor of many tongues advocating various plans for relieving the distressing conditions which prevail in the industrial world today.

Life is not as free from care as we would like to have it, but in the December number of the WORKER, under the heading, "Life Requires Courage," by President Broach, we have a sane, courageous summing up of the situation, and a fearless facing of the future which speaks directly to us from the printed page, and he must be but an apathetic worker indeed, if, after reading it, he does not catch some of the spirit of inspiration which it contains.

Although, since the big storm of last month, the heavy rains have only gradually slackened down, yet the line gangs have got their troubles about cleared up. They were heroes the way they handled old King Electricity when he was on the rampage, but to tell the truth they didn't look like heroes. No sor! In their slickers, sou'westers and rubber boots streaming with rain and their noses blue with the cold, they looked more like a bunch of Halifax fishermen in distress.

The projected excursion to Peer Island is postponed, the inclement weather not being

favorable for Doukhobor acting. These "Douks," in their settlements, delight to put on simple pastoral plays in their own primitive way. The government was so impressed by these performances that they rewarded the "Douks" with a three-year vacation on beautiful Peer Island, which was at considerable expense prepared for their reception. Having no work to do and the government paying all expenses has given them ample leisure in which to meditate on the unbounded generosity of the said government.

There is an outspoken opinion among some of our floating unemployed, that if they could get the same favored treatment as the "Douks" from the government, they would jolly well put on a few similar shows themselves.

"SHAPPIE."

#### L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Ladies and gentlemen, this month's program will be broadcast from our home studio. Although we are a member of the national hookup, we must answer several requests from our home town folks. The first request is from our Chamber of Commerce. How far may we go in crashing labor before we can proclaim victory? In answer to our Chamber of Commerce, while it is very evident that your body has brought pressure to bear upon labor in this locality and created a condition in wages that has practically placed thousands of our loyal workers in bread lines, to keep their undernourished children barely alive, in your bombardments of low wages and fewer working hours you have temporarily succeeded in weakening their position. But they have not retreated as yet and instead have only taken advantage of this time to entrench themselves against the big drive. They have started mobilizing in large forces. The recruits are the men whom you have jeopardized by lowering their standard of living. Their ammunition will be the application blank. Their fighting forces will be the trade unions. Disciplined by trained labor leaders, their means of attack, signed contracts, closed jobs, weeding out of unfair contractors and starvation employers. Those causing their present grief will be their targets and in the end what seems like victory to you now will find you on the losing side paying the indemnity, for to the victor goes the spoils and there will be no cancellation of war debts. The group that is now responsible for the starving of thousands of working men shall pay and pay and pay.

Our own company, the light company, has fallen in line with this labor reducing group. The Chamber of Commerce cut our wages once and the New York banking group cut them a second time until at the present writing the wages of the skilled workman is on a par with that of common labor of two years ago. In addition to that, our hours have been reduced until at this writing our standard of living has been lowered to only 39 per cent of two years ago. Workers resent this and at this time there is a strong re-organization program voluntarily taking place, and supporting this movement there is a new group taking over the labor body. Our watchword is, If the New York bankers fail to recognize our right to a standard of living, then the solution is municipal ownership. A group of 21 councilmen and one city executive—the mayor—would be much readier to understand the needs of our own Toledo citizens. Besides this method would keep Toledo-earned money in Toledo.

Christmas eve, while you members were gathered around the tree wondering what mechanical toy Santa would bring to you,



Mr. and Mrs. Jack Kelley, being more humanitarian than the average, were silently waiting and praying for a present more lasting than any present that Santa could bring. And on Christmas Day there was left in their care a seven and one-half pound girl. After 24 years of marriage you can appreciate this gift as this is their first and only child. Mother, daughter and daddy are doing well. This only proves what too much leisure time is doing to this country. We have been expecting something of this nature to happen to Jake Distel, of L. U. No. 8. Both Bob Stich and Carl Shultz can be found at home any evening now; reason—jig-saw puzzles.

Local No. 245 has been holding open meetings every Sunday morning by the request of workers in various departments who have never been affiliated in any way with labor before. Results to date reported as progressive.

EDW. E. DUKESHIRE.

### L. U. NO. 275, MUSKEGON, MICH.

Editor:

Greetings from Local Union No. 275, long silent but still alive and doing. Local No. 275 is having mighty tough sledding, but you can't keep a good man down. Consequently old Local No. 275 will be here for many years to come. How about it, gang?

President Pascal has appointed Brothers Plunkert, Lederer and Harkness as our delegates to the Trades and Labor Council. Brothers Tart and Startup are the alternates.

This local votes 100 per cent in favor of postponing the 1933 convention until 1935.

The fish are biting good this winter. This local should be a fisherman's instead of an electrician's.

Do you buy American?

GIBBS.

### L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

In the current issue of the JOURNAL, pages 12 and 13, under the caption, "Shall Our 1933 Convention Be Held?" the question is raised of postponing the convention for another two years.

From the content matter of the article there is no question but what the author, or authors, of it are unequivocally in favor of postponement. The article is signed by the members of the I. E. C. and, as there is no dissenting minority report, we must take it that this opinion is unanimous. Now the men composing the I. E. C. are men who have been carefully chosen from among the leading members of the Brotherhood and entrusted with the responsibility of guiding the destinies of the organization. They are in a position to understand the conditions and circumstances of the Brotherhood and the possibilities and limitations of the present situation. They know what they are talking about and far be it from me to criticize their attitude in this matter, nor do I wish to take issue with them upon the subject in any way, realizing as I do that they are far better able to judge what is best for the Brotherhood than I am.

However, this question, like every other, has two sides to it and, while as I have indicated above, it is no part of my intention to become a proponent of the opposition, yet there are certain relative facts and certain phases of the question itself that, for the benefit of the general membership, I wish to call to their attention.

Two years ago, in 1931, we postponed the I. C. for the period of two years for the same reasons as those given in the above-mentioned article, viz.: Lack of finances and

the probable consequent inadequate representation at the convention. Now, if those reasons were of adequate weight for the postponing of the convention under the conditions of two years ago, they are overwhelming in the force of their logic under the conditions existing today.

On the other hand, will these reasons be any less applicable to the situation that we will find ourselves in two years hence? Will we be in any better condition, financially or otherwise, to hold a convention then than we are now; or than we were two years ago? Have we held our last International Convention?

That last is rather a startling question on the face of it, but let us not get too excited about it. Rather let us examine the question of conventions in general. From what most of us know of conventions, both from hearsay and from personal experience, they all appear to be pretty much alike in a great many respects. At any given convention the real business of the convention is all done by a small handful of the attending delegates—the principal and most important part is done in committees. Then, besides this small group who handle the real business of the convention, there is a much larger group, who are new to the game and who are being broken in and who, during the breaking in process, are not at all clear as to just what it is all about. There is still another group who apparently neither very much know nor very much care "what it is all about." They came there to have a good time and to be entertained. An entertainment program has always been one of the functions of a convention and, while the entertainment program has frequently been the most outstanding and memorable part of the convention, it has also (from the standpoint of the business of the Brotherhood) been the most useless, and, at the same time, the most expensive, feature of the convention, and, while much might be said in favor of it in prosperous times, in times like the present there is little or no excuse for it. Therefore, it would seem that this, and perhaps some other time and expense wasting features, might be eliminated and a convention held on strictly expeditious business lines, with small delegate attendance and proxy representation, at a comparatively nominal expense. But why couldn't the whole matter be handled and the business of the Brotherhood be transacted without the holding of any convention at all? And, if that is practical, why hamper the organization with all the useless waste of time, effort and expense of holding conventions? They are to some extent inefficient and not nearly as representative of the wishes of the general membership as might be desired.

According to the article mentioned, the principal and most important functions of a convention are, "to pass upon the officers, the laws and policies being followed." In other words, the election of officers and the passage of legislation. And this could be done just as well and at much less expense by referendum vote as by a convention of delegates.

Quoting again from the article: "We do not feel that there would be any important changes suggested at this time."

Now, if I am correctly informed, there is a considerable sentiment among the general membership favoring the making of some changes in the constitution—whether or not these changes would be of a nature to be considered important is a matter of opinion. However, anent my remarks above, as to the abolition of conventions, before conventions could be abolished and the business of the Brotherhood transacted by referendum vote there should be some very important changes made in the constitution.

There is another feature of the situation which forces itself rather prominently upon one's attention, and that is, that if the I. O. and the various local unions are in as deplorable a state as is indicated by the article—and I doubt very much if the conditions have been overstressed—then it would seem that the time was at hand when some means should be provided for the gathering together of the concentrated energy, intelligence and loyalty of the Brotherhood for the formulation and preparation of a practical plan wherewith to meet this situation. Now is the time to fight, and to fight for our life, i. e.: for the life of our organization.

W. WAPLES.

### L. U. NO. 303, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Editor:

Listening to the announcer on the Amos and Andy program tonight we were surprised to hear him say that "in an eastern city, less than 100 years ago, bathtubs were prohibited, because they were considered wicked and unhealthy". The thought came to me that less than another 100 years we will be surprised at the changes in ideas. Many of you, no doubt, have read Bellamy's "Looking Backward". It must be nearly 20 years since yours fraternally read it. And, if I remember rightly, Bellamy wrote the book sometime in 1887. The reason I mention the date of his writing is this: he tells of being awakened from a long sleep (due to being mesmerized) in the year 2,000 and after many surprises he finally settles down in his host's parlor one Sunday morning and the host turned a handle in the wall and they all listened to the church service.

Many other ideas we now think about and some we enjoy are in that book. The story is written, or rather the incidents in it are, in that staid old city of Boston, Mass.—not a European country. If it wasn't for the deadweight of suspicion and being set in our ways, maybe we would travel faster in our social advancement. However, things are happening every day which compel us to take notice and to those who are down or getting down to the level of saying, "What's the use?" let me advise that we are living just at the right time of the world's history to see that there is a use and a big and useful one. And I'm not kidding myself or trying to kid anyone else. We have all heard the song lately, "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?" Many no doubt have danced to it, not troubling to think anything about the words. "Once I built a railroad," and "Once I built a tower reaching to the sky," and last, "When they used to call me Al". A song like this one tells a story that few can get over. And I'm reminded of the statement: We built the trains and we have to walk. These inequalities should not be and many say it's our own fault for not organizing and making life better. Some say if we organize we get nowhere but I notice in times like these the various trades and callings that are organized are holding up their standards of living better than those that are not, notably the railroads who are in a bad way so far as business goes. True, many are laid off on the railroads but those who are left are reduced the habitual 10 per cent. The latest conference at Chicago, December 12, 1932, advanced the date until this year, because the organizations said so. Compare many other fields of labor where no conference was held. The main officer said, "Cut! and cut!" They did, 40 ways. You all know this, but a small reminder in these columns is not out of place.

Personally, I feel that the Executive



Council have done right in calling for a vote on the convention issue, especially after reading their letter. At the same time there may be some who think otherwise and, of course, I won't say which way is best. What pleases me and commends itself to the organization is the open and above board way they have told the conditions. Truly it is most unfortunate. Our craft should be on a much higher level than it is.

So many other activities have used up the last few days that I have not had time to read as carefully as I usually do this month's JOURNAL, so am not able to reply to our various scribes. There is as usual nothing new in these parts, our Brother locals are all tightly packed, with never a word from them that one sometimes thinks they are step-brothers. However, as long as they are not in trouble, it's O. K. with us.

THOS. W. DEALY.

#### L. U. NO. 306, AKRON, OHIO

Editor:

Mr. Firestone urges government cut. Mr. Firestone asks forgiveness but he doesn't want to forget.

In a recent article in his factory paper, The Firestone Non-Skid, Mr. Firestone made the following statement: "It is my firm belief that 1933 will see a substantial recovery in business, although there are still many serious problems to overcome."

"What the rubber industry and others need above everything else is a reduction in the cost of government commensurate with the decline in commodity prices."

Mr. Firestone thinks that above everything else the cost of government must be reduced. What I believe is foremost in the minds of the masses of people today is work at a fair wage and something to eat, and then they will be in a better position to consider government expenditures. There is no doubt that there are places where a nice slice can be pared off expenditures and they will be justified but when it is taken off the government employee, who is already underpaid, then that is not justified and should not be permitted.

Along about the first of the year, Mr. Firestone, with a smile on his face like a black cat eating yellow-jackets, made the financial report of his company for the year ending October 31, 1932. In this report he called attention to the stockholders that the net profit of the company in the worst year of the depression was \$5,151,977.92. At the same time workers in the plant have had their wages cut to where, after they put in their time in the plant they have to go to charity and beg for enough to live on. In the face of these conditions, Mr. Firestone makes the cost of government the paramount issue.

Mr. Firestone further states, "Our most valuable wisdom often comes through our bitterest experience. The hardships of the last three years have taught us much. We realize now to what extent we had gone in cultivating loose and extravagant habits in business and government. We know that the remedy for the ills that have been visited upon us is hard work, foresight and constant application to the job you have in hand."

It is true, as Mr. Firestone states, our most valuable wisdom comes through our bitterest experience, but what good is this experience if, after we have it, we don't make use of it? Our skin is cracking open with energy to work, but we don't have the work, so evidently that energy is wasted. Just like Harvey Firestone's experience.

This experience has taught Mr. Firestone to continue working his employees eight and

nine hours a day. It must have, because at present in departments that have orders men and women are working eight and nine hours a day, in spite of the fact that they have adopted the short-hour day.

I wonder if Mr. Litchfield, of the Good-year, thinks that the cost of government should be reduced? I believe he has made statement to that effect. He wasn't thinking of that when he had the government appropriate close to \$20,000,000 to build a couple of airships for the navy, and then pay workers starvation wages in building them. The only time they worry about expenses is when they don't get anything out of it.

It is certainly gratifying to hear of this great army efficiency man (I forget his name) and his staff of experts who figured out how we can live on eight cents a day. That is fine. Now, if they can figure out how we can get the eight cents, we might say they have done something.

If might be well for President-elect Roosevelt to scrutinize some of these departments when looking for places to economize in government, because if this is all they have to do and are being paid good money for it, they can be eliminated. It seems to me to be useless and a waste of time and money.

WILSON.

#### L. U. NO. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

During these dull times I would like to see the boys concentrate on getting more of the work that is directly connected with electrical work. We didn't do so well on sound equipment—probably because we weren't prepared to do that kind of work.

Now that so many people are turning to electric refrigeration it will mean work for several men in each city who understand it. I would like to see the electrical workers get their share. The principles of all makes are about the same. The box is made colder by taking the heat away—it cannot be destroyed, it must be transferred from one substance to another. It always flows from a body of higher temperature to a body of lower temperature. In an old-fashioned refrigerator heat will flow to the cake of ice. Liquid sulphur dioxide in the cooling coil at atmospheric pressure would have a temperature of 14.7° F. inside the coil. This would not give a temperature low enough outside the coil so it is neces-

sary to create a partial vacuum in the coils so the liquid S. O.<sup>2</sup> boils and changes to a gas, absorbing heat and cooling the refrigerator. The heat that boils the S. O.<sup>2</sup> is taken from inside the cabinet. It passes into the gas and is pumped out of the coil by the compressor. It is then necessary to separate the heat from the gas and pass it into the air outside of the cabinet. This is done by raising the temperature of the gas to a higher temperature than that of the air of the room. This is accomplished by compressing the gas and forcing it into the condenser where the heat is extracted by means of a cool air draft passing over the condenser coils. The higher temperature was obtained by raising the pressure of the gas. When sufficient heat is taken from the gas it will condense into a liquid and flow into a receiver under pressure and will not absorb heat until the pressure is relieved.

An expansion or float valve maintains the proper pressure or amount of liquid, letting it flow under reduced pressure into the evaporator coils, absorbing heat by changing into a gas, completing the refrigerating cycle which is continuous while the machine is running.

That is the principle of most machines so let us all learn more about electric refrigerators.

WADE SUTTON.

#### L. U. NO. 339, FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Editor:

Shall our 1933 convention be held? I say yes by all means, after reading the statement sent out submitted by the International Executive Council. I am going to give my reasons and opinion of same. Any organization or company that is operating at a deficit of \$10,000 per month should call a convention as soon as possible to remedy such a situation. Now what does our executive council suggest? They say, "Wait for two years more."

Well, I don't agree with them. Let's bring this a little closer home. If we were all going behind every month our first thought would be to say we must find some remedy to put a stop to it, not to suggest to wait for two years more. They tell us what the last three conventions cost. Well, I guess the members paid for them and they tell us we are paying 7 cents per

### A Forgotten Man's Plan to Bring Back Better Times

I would gather together all of the exploiters of the common man—the greedy and unscrupulous bankers, corporation lawyers, judges, industrialists and politicians; all of those who have forgotten me except as a being to rob of my birthright.

I would then find an island somewhere, place these men upon it and keep them there. Then each would receive enough land, so that by the hardest of labor he could wrest from it a bare living. Each would also receive a sum of money, say \$100. (This is certainly greater generosity than has been shown me.) For companionship, the female snobs with a sprinkling of gold diggers (sometimes synonymous) would do very well.

If mutual and promiscuous robbery did not serve to keep life from becoming monotonous, I would then turn all the gangsters loose on the island, to pep things up a bit—however, these would be provided with only boxing gloves, instead of machine guns and automatics.

So that the rest of us would miss nothing and in order to add the finishing touch to our enjoyment of the new deal, I would provide a direct wire to the radio networks with microphones and reporters everywhere on the island.

This plan, the outcome of months of study, now lacks but one essential: Where would one find an island large enough?

Seriously, doesn't it seem as if America could make profitable use of a first-class Siberia?

J. G. LATTA, Lockport, N. Y.



month for conventions and still they say the International can't finance one. They admit conventions should be held to check up on our officers and work out different problems which would benefit us all. Well, Mr. Editor, I have no axe to grind with the head office as I know Brother Broach and yourself, also Charles Paulsen, F. L. Kelley and J. L. McBride personally, and I hold the highest respect for all the officers of the Brotherhood, but I will say there should be something done to balance the budget, so that's why I say this convention should not be postponed. Well, Mr. Editor, I hope all local unions will discuss the referendum before voting and think out the best way—whether to wait two years more or hold the convention now to try to stop the deficit, if there is a way to do it.

J. OTWAY.

P. S. Would Brother John Francis Duffy, Card No. 601732, a member of Local Union No. 339, please write our secretary, or if anyone knows his whereabouts, please write Local No. 339.

#### L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

Hialeah Park, the "Tropical Home of the Thoroughbred"; beautiful beyond description, truly a sportsman's paradise, the dream of an idealist—Mr. Joseph Widener, a man possessed of the desire to create—was opened to the public on January 19, 1933.

Fifteen thousand devotees of the "sport of kings" all but swamped the spacious race plant, lured on by the god of chance. Scions of nationally prominent families, familiar with the grandeur of European and Asiatic resorts and all that wealth and artistry can produce at home, were awed by the splendor of Hialeah Park, as they gazed for the first time upon the "mysteries of the everglades" transported by boat and tractor at a cost of over a million dollars and transplanted on the world's most beautiful race course.

This layout is also unique and of interest to our craftsmen in that it is the only race course in America using the Australian automatic electric parimutual totalizer. This marvelous fraudproof electrical device was installed and is being maintained by our members. The total cost of the totalizer was close to \$300,000. We are proud of this job and are grateful and appreciative of Mr. Widener's friendship and co-operation, not only toward our craft but to all union labor.

Since Hialeah Park was first conceived, Mr. Widener and his associates have been very fair and considerate of organized labor. A union labor clause was inserted in all contracts on the job and Mr. Widener has supported and enforced it.

We now have seven men on maintenance out there under good union conditions. These seven men and about 10 others comprise the "fortunate" roster of brethren who maintain the various race plants and places of amusement. The rest of the boys are either out of the running entirely or are "also rans."

We are enjoying ideal weather this season and a good tourist crowd is on hand, but about 90 per cent of our members are unemployed at this time with poor prospects in sight for the summer.

CLARENCE O. GRIMM.

#### L. U. NO. 382, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Editor:

Whew! Thanks, Mr. Editor, you surely saved my life!

Well, boys, you asked for it and here I am all broke out with the writers' itch and nothing to write about, 'cause business ain't getting no better fast around here. We had

one of our largest shops go rat on us and it took three of our dear Brothers with it. One of them was president of our local at the time and had a 20-year card. The other two had cards ranging from 10 to 15 years. The prayers we said for them were few and short. The trouble arose over our main street Christmas decorations.

Mr. Editor, we wish that you would discontinue the JOURNAL to the following: J. K. Ewart, Card No. 299993; J. E. Outlow, Card No. 525003; F. B. Greene, Card No. 299810, as we have dropped them from our books and we feel that they should not receive our JOURNAL. We have two Brothers who complain of not receiving their JOURNAL. They are: Paul G. Jarlan, 1400 Gervais St., Columbia, S. C., and L. E. Outlow, R. F. D. No. 5, Columbia, S. C. We would appreciate it, Editor, if you would make these corrections.

Well, boys, I don't know anything but what I see in the papers, and believe half of that, so I think I'll remain rather quiet until after the new deal on March 4. I hope Mr. Roosevelt has an ace up his kimona sleeve, or at least a K card, that would beat Mr. Hoover's deuce. If R. V. Thompson, E. G. Statter, W. H. Wyatt, Jerry McCallum, or any of the other boys who were on the R. J. Reynolds building in Winston-Salem, N. C., in 1928, see this in print, they are asked to write to an old friend. Address, New Brookland, S. C., R. F. D. No. 2, Box 16.

C. T. GARTMAN.

#### L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

A new year has dawned, and with it fresh hopes—hopes that affairs will not be any worse, that we shall at least hold our own. Tonight's paper gives that impression in an article on the "Proposed plan to amalgamate railroads." It starts off: "There will be no amalgamation of railroads in Canada, but there is a lot of wire-pulling in Ottawa on the matter." This statement was made by a Manitoba member of parliament and endorsed by others in the province at a meeting arranged to permit representatives of the railway unions to submit a memorandum opposing the Duff report. This is part of the action taken as referred to in the December JOURNAL dealing with Brother McEwan's remarks. The memorandum submitted opposed the Duff report and points out the detrimental effects to the railroad workers. It is unnecessary to enumerate these. They are only too well known. The point is the unions are stirring the politicians into action, and it is this action in which hope lies for the future.

Speaking of hope, we are anticipating an addition to our membership which is a start in the right direction for the new year. At the last regular meeting it was unanimous that the various committees carry on for 1933, in view of the past performance of same—or maybe the other Brothers didn't feel quite up to the task of taking the job on themselves.

This month's JOURNAL is of especial interest to me, although I haven't read it as yet, having only just received it, for the cover and page 7 bear photographs of a village a few miles from the town in which I spent my early years, before seeking my fortune in the golden west.

Well, Mr. Editor, I am still seeking, and I have lots of company.

If I am to get this letter away in time for the printer I must close herewith.

R. J. GANT.

Never was a cat or dog drowned that could but see the shore.

#### L. U. NO. 483, TACOMA, WASH.

Editor:

Monkey see, monkey do! A young child will try to imitate what it sees its elders do.

We of labor run true to form, natural. After the stock market crash in 1929, men were being laid off throughout the country. Big business with its mouth-piece, Hoover, set in motion all the opinion-making machinery at its command. The radio, press, speakers and church set up a cry that there was no depression when we had about 4,000,000 unemployed. They gave us a new song, "Overproduction." We know there can never be overproduction of any commodity, as long as there are humans in need or want, of these necessities of life. Overproduction was replaced with "Prosperity is around the corner." After being alarmed a few weeks with that, we were told to have confidence. We had confidence until it was sheer stupidity. While we were in this stupor they handed us the slogan, "Buy now." We adults, like a child, soon lose interest in new toys. We have to have our new slogans, so we were given, "Buy a baby bond," and stop hoarding. We were told if we would dig up the old coffee pot of gold, cut open the mattress and put the money in circulation, prosperity would return.

Organized labor supported this misleading propaganda and to show we were good fellows, started a house to house canvass for odd jobs to save America from chaos. "Share work with your neighbor" was shortlived. Just before election day they injected us with, "The bottom has been reached, the trend is upward, we are on the road to recovery." The first of the year found some companies laying off men and making additional wage cuts. Some states, cities and counties cut wages to balance the budget. The old oil can is now being used with new oil—"Buy American." We are now being told, "Buy American" comes as an answer of how to save American workmen their places in a pay line instead of a breadline. From the weepings of the big boys you would think their hearts were bleeding for the American working stiff—if you had not had previous experience with them.

After Christmas, 1929, I landed with the light at Shreveport, La., worked three months, then the ax fell, cutting off the five newest line hands. Harry Ralston, the last lineman hired on the job, had made five weeks. After we had paid off all debts, we had about 10 bucks left. We decided we had better get out of town and look for a job before Lightbread (ex-lineman, now a prominent citizen of Shreveport, La.) got the 10. On a beautiful April night, Brother Cochran drove Harry and me to the railroad yards, leaving us with a good-bye and and good luck farewell. After traveling gondolas, boxcars, oil tanks and reefer de luxe through various states, and many towns, looking up business agents and supers, putting the question, getting the same reply, it soon became apparent that line work was fast becoming a thing of the past. On a Friday morning early in July our efforts were rewarded. We went to work on a highline that was being built from Yelm to Centralia, Wash. Saturday noon was payday and we had a day and a half made, but that was to come in on next pay. After explaining our circumstances to the gaffer, it was arranged that we would get the pay. We were both badly in need of a shirt, as we had washed the ones we had on so many times in the jungles we had just about washed the collars away. After getting the money, we started out to buy a work shirt. We went to all two drygoods stores in Yelm. The only thing there in the line of work shirts, was the "Big Yank," prison made. Probably there are hundreds of small



towns in the United States like this one—only prison made goods available.

The city's stores are flooded with prison made goods, from large department stores down to the small fellow around the corner, hanging on with six months' to a year's rent due. Prison made goods are extraordinarily plentiful, in women's and children's wash dresses, men's shirts and underwear.

We have two ways out—even if one is a window: We can buy foreign goods and give a free workman a chance to make 10 or 15 cents per hour (about as free as we are). This may better the conditions of the prisoners, shorten their hours of labor. If we put this "Buy American" program over, with the American market flooded with prison made goods, it may force the prisoners to work overtime. They may run short of man power; who knows? They may start picking us up and throwing us in jail for vagrancy to supply the demand.

LEE CARVER.

#### L. U. NO. 549, HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

Editor:

Being a railroad local, we were naturally very much interested in the recent negotiations in Chicago. Consensus of opinion among the Brothers here would seem to give approval of the compromise agreement.

While agreeing with the fact that furtherance of the 10 per cent deduction is perhaps merited by the present abnormal conditions, it behooves us, and all labor in general, whom the declining swing of this so-called business cycle affects vitally, to ferret out the cause, evolve the cure and propose the vaccine against a future recurrence.

The eight hour law with its standardization of labor to a shorter workday, in my opinion, prevented to a certain extent a predecessor to the sorry spectacle we are now witnessing. It threw a well-placed check on the down grade skids of the inevitable—according to some of the things you read—business cycle. The further enactment of similar legislation during the recent years of prosperity would have forestalled this present depression. Progress and growth demand a change. The five-day week and six-hour day are past due, seven years and more.

Industrial leaders and legislators with the 12-hour, dollar-a-day criterion of their generation, could not conceive of a man earning in half that working time a wage many times more.

This, despite enormous earnings of every branch of business in the country and a gradual displacement of men by robot-like machinery. Increasing population, machine displacement and improved standards of living were very tangible arguments for a readjustment of the conditions of labor. Yet, on the high tide of a false prosperity we were content to ride the wave. Complacency fostered confusion. It becomes our task to work to the end that future recurrence of such a disastrous period shall be rendered impossible.

JAS. W. GRABILL.

#### L. U. NO. 568, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

Under pressure from several members, headed by Paul Thouin, once more you are going to hear from Local No. 568.

Nothing startling has happened in Montreal during our silence. We have had several lively meetings and I must add this, I'm proud to belong to a local where the spirit of the members cannot be dampened by existing conditions. The loyalty is simply wonderful. These members are the real backbone of the electrical industry. It is true, some have forsaken the ship, who dur-

ing the good times had lots to say, but now the ship is being tossed about on troublous seas, we have found out who are the real crew—the crew you can bank on, and who will stand by and bring the ship safely back to port.

How the depression has hit the building trades in Montreal can be seen by the official figures issued by the city hall: 1930, \$37,000,000; 1931, \$31,000,000; 1932, \$10,000,000—a drop of \$21,000,000.

We're not around that famous corner yet by a long ways; in fact, we're walking back. Oh, and by the way, what has become of those prophets who told us a couple of years ago, "I think the bottom has been reached," "We're on the upward trend," "We have seen the worst"; then again, "I'm confident 1932 will see an improvement"? Then there were the prophets who went up to the heavens for the solution. Listen to this: "The dawn is breaking"; then came, "The black clouds have passed"; after that, "Cleared skies are visible," also, "I can see the silver lining." Not so bad, eh? Just a minute, then came the "corner" boys. "We're stepping slowly to prosperity." Well spoken! "We are at the turning point." That's a bit better. Then they made further progress; one said, "Our noses are around the corner," shortly after followed by the best of the lot—"We have turned the corner." Hurray! Hurray! And one to complete things: "Prosperity is right ahead." What more do you want? The depression has been solved! All I can say is they must have had the telescope to their blind eyes, or they've been looking through the wrong end. Still we're heading for something or other, and when it comes I want the electrical workers to be prepared to take over the management of the whole of the electrical industry. Are we ready? I'll say we are! We have the brains, and the right men who can be relied upon to uphold the name of the I. B. E. W.

Does this suit you, Paul? Au revoir, till next month!

GEORGE HILL.

#### L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

It seems that I am elected again to pinch hit as press secretary. At least that is the order from President Rockwell and he is the boss on this part of our activities. Besides he's too big to argue with, so we're off again.

This time I have a story to tell and a moral to point out on what I believe to be for the good of the Brotherhood. We might say it was an occasion where east met west. And for fear that someone may think this is going to be a "slant-eyed" romance, I had better get down to facts.

Just recently we had the pleasure of a visit to our district from a very affable and well-informed member of the I. B. E. W.—Brother J. J. Kelly, of L. U. No. 3, New York. I had the pleasure of meeting Brother Kelly on two occasions at headquarters in San Francisco. The lengthy exchange of views on mutual conditions, problems, methods and activities as they exist on the two coasts was not only informative but also profitable. Too long there has been a feeling of sectionalism in our I. B. E. W. I believe it is due to lack of just such friendly contacts as the above between the many members representing our widely separated local unions. We realize that financial embarrassment and local ties prohibit at this time much traveling for most of us. There is a thought for the future, however, in the great good that could come from personal contact, better understanding and exchange of experience through meeting each other on a basis of

friendship and a feeling that we do belong to a Brotherhood.

No one can realize better than a business manager how absolutely essential it is that we conduct our organization on a business basis, just as any other business proposition. But after that is all said and done I believe there is another factor that is also very important. Human nature in the raw has shown itself repeatedly in the past three years. The surface varnish of unionism has been scratched off many times. And many times under the varnish the sub-structure has not been good to look upon. But the other times—the rare occasions—when you found that under the varnish the unionism was pure gold, it seems you got a glimpse of the real foundation, the backbone of organized labor. That is the thing to develop. I do not mean sob-sister sentimentality but rather a real understanding of what it is all about and a knowledge of the meaning of the word "sacrifice". I believe these things can come through closer contacts and a willingness to meet the other fellow half way. Perhaps it is worthy of a thought at least.

The honor of writing the following self-explanatory article has been thrust upon me. If you can find room to print it somewhere in the JOURNAL I feel it will be O. K. with the members involved locally.

#### The Bay Counties Joint Executive Board

The penalty that goes with speaking out of turn is again exemplified. For a period of some three years the San Francisco Bay district has had an electrical workers' district council of executive boards that has functioned. At our last meeting the writer in a moment of weakness had a bright idea that the JOURNAL readers should know of our success. The penalty for that idea comes in being delegated to write the story.

The present Bay Counties Joint Executive Board was inaugurated through the calling together of a few local unions at first for a friendly meeting. Out of this meeting developed the present organization of all the local unions in the district. San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Alameda and Contra Costa counties, all adjacent to San Francisco Bay, are represented. The local unions involved consist of Numbers 6, 151, 537, 617, 332, 250, 50, 595 and 302. This takes in linemen, cable splicers and inside wiremen. As a basis of organization the executive board of each local union makes up the delegates to the meetings. Meetings are held the first Friday evening of each month in rotation in the cities involved. The main order of business is a report of conditions in each local union jurisdiction by the delegates present. We have a secretary and a president—on no salary. After the conclusion of reports and general discussion a lunch is served. The dues of each local union for membership is \$10 per quarter which carries the expense—of the lunch. That briefly is our set-up.

We have profited by past experiences and failures. Ours is a purely friendly relationship organization. We do not have the power nor do we attempt to legislate on local union matters. Mutual problems may be discussed and reported back to our respective locals; but the joint board does not make decisions. I believe that thereby we have been successful. The outstanding advantage of our association has been the personal friendly relationship that has been built up between the executive officers of each local union involved. Where formerly we hardly knew who the various officers were, we now can call each other by our first names. Any problems arising because of traveling members or local contractors



doing work in the other locals' jurisdiction are easily adjusted by a phone call. More harmony between our locals has prevailed than ever before, and this in spite of the depression. We are in a position to know at first hand the real facts in regard to work going on in the whole district. We are no longer misled by rumors, reports and misleading newspaper articles. Therein lies the usefulness and the success we have attained.

The fact that we have functioned for three years harmoniously speaks for itself. It is with regret that at our last meeting we decided to change our meetings to once every quarter. This was thought advisable in view of our present financial condition. It is considered a temporary proposition only, however, and with an increase of employment we will return to the former monthly schedule. Without unduly patting ourselves on the back we submit this as another proof that "Northern California knows how."

All members of the Bay Counties Joint Executive Board join with me in extending all good wishes to the officers and members of the I. B. E. W.

GENE GAILLAG.

Expect nothing from him who promises a great deal.

## L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

Business outlook here not any better, is getting some of the boys down in the dumps. During the last year we have had quite a few boys drop their cards but most of them are good-weather union men only.

We had a very good meeting in December with the women present, but did not have to call for standing room, as it was mostly the regulars who brought their wives, so we were not overcrowded.

Well, Local No. 665 has not done anything unusual during 1932 or made any records to be proud of, but has done its best to keep together and we have had our troubles trying to get the boys out to meetings, which is some job. Only, when a wage cut comes you can hear, "Well, what are the officers and executive board doing?"—not knowing that they are working when most of the members are out enjoying themselves (Saturdays, Sundays and on many an evening when they should be home taking it easy).

Of course, we have plenty of time on our hands now due to the depression, which we hope will end soon.

Our first wage cut came about a year ago, but since then have taken two, so we figure we have gone our limit as it surely is hard to take.

Our winter here has been very mild lately;

thanks for a break there, it saves on the coal pile.

A. J. BARTELS.

## L. U. NO. 702, WEST FRANKFORT, ILL.

Editor:

Labor and the Machine. For a long time this has been known as the "machine age," and with good reason, for its outstanding social characteristic has been the rapid development of the machine as a potent factor in human life and progress. The invention in the eighteenth century of the spinning and weaving machines, and of the steam engine as a source of power to run such machines, inaugurated an industrial revolution that has done more than all political movements to change the character and quality of human existence. Modern civilization, it must be admitted, is, in its material aspects, very largely a machine-made product. The machine has given to man powers undreamed of in an earlier day and has given him innumerable conveniences and luxuries not then conceivable.

But of late years, we have been told repeatedly and with increasing vehemence, that the machine age is in fact a prodigious Frankenstein that has become our master; that it is breaking down our economic system, and that, in particular and more immediately, it is destroying the opportunities for human labor and creating a very serious problem of permanent unemployment. The menace of the machine has been impressed upon the country through books, magazines, newspapers, from the platform and the pulpit, and from the halls of Congress until it has become a generally accepted opinion that the machine is a growing peril to our social order. This idea, of course, has been greatly emphasized by the unemployment arising from the depression. The fact of unemployment, unprecedented in magnitude, calls insistently for explanation, and the theory that the machine is largely responsible finds ready credence. And why not? When we are given example after example of newly developed machines that singly will do the work of scores or hundreds of men it seems a reasonable assumption, indeed it seems to be a proven fact that the machine is overwhelming labor, depriving thousands of employment, and many are inclined to believe it is driving us toward some sort of radical readjustment of our economic system.

But are these examples really proof of such a peril? Do they even justify the assumption that human labor is being displaced by the machine to a degree dangerous to the social order? In short, is all this talk about the domination of the machine based upon facts, or is it the product of a great illusion?

We are convinced that this whole matter of the menace of the machine in relation to labor has been enormously and woefully exaggerated. We are convinced that there is no substantial truth in the claims that the machine is rapidly eliminating the need for human hands in the work of the world and that we are, therefore, confronted by a problem of great and increasing permanent unemployment. We are convinced that the machine has little or nothing to do with the present tragical condition of unemployment, and that when normal business is restored normal employment will return with it. We are convinced that the machine has created no catastrophic situation necessitating social, economic or political revolution, or any radical alteration of our present system.

These convictions are not based upon theories, but on facts of record, of unquestionable authenticity, proving beyond any reasonable doubt that up to the moment

## AN EMPLOYER SUGGESTS

By H. W. DONALDSON, McArthur Electric Co., Chicago

Editor:

I was handed your November issue by one of our electricians and I was interested in reading the various theories for the promotion of work and the articles about planning. We have been just about planned to death during the last three years and I am writing you about an actual condition that has encouraged building, especially slum re-building and home building.

New York City during 1932 built \$15,000,000 of restricted rent housing which was brought about by the exemption of taxes for 20 years on the building itself.

A great deal more would have been done if they could have obtained the square blocks of land necessary at a reasonable price.

Pittsburgh, Pa., during the last seven years has had a 35 per cent per capita larger building program than Chicago. This has been brought about by taking off 50 per cent of the municipal corporation taxes (this does not include school or any other taxes) from the buildings and adding same to the site value of land.

Chicago has done no slum re-building due to the fact of land costs and tax on the building. Henry K. Holsman, architect, states that with tax exemption on the building and land \$1.00 per square foot, buildings can be erected here to rent at \$6.00 per room with heat.

The Garment Workers' Center in New York City rents at this price, which is about the price the people are now paying in slum districts here for unsanitary conditions. We certainly would have a market here for \$6.00 per room of model apartment buildings when they are already paying the same for unsanitary type.

The taxing of buildings (capital and labor products) instead of taxing the community-made city land values has stagnated the building business and you can see from the two illustrations given above at Pittsburgh and New York how building is possible in these times through the incidence of taxation.

We have learned how to take advantage of New York's lesson of high land values stopping the slum re-building program there. The Manufacturers and Merchants Federal Tax League in Chicago have over 800 business firms and corporations signed up for the omission of taxes on buildings and personal property in Cook County and to transfer the tax onto the empty and firetrap building lots.

This will compel the placing on the market of such speculatively held land, as the high tax would make such procedure unprofitable.

New Westminster, B. C., Canada, found that such a tax reduced the land price to 10 per cent of the former price under the old tax system which has enabled working men to own their homes and promoted industry to such an extent that the population increased 100 per cent in 10 years' time from the original 10,000 people in 1921.

We hope that your members will be given the opportunity of realizing these facts so that employment may be encouraged by such a tax system which leaves the worker his product instead of taking away from him 27 per cent of his income for taxes, as at present.



when the world depression broke upon us employment in general was being maintained at the average ratio in relation to population that had marked the progress of normal industry for more than 50 years, and that normal employment in the manufacturing industries—where, if anywhere, the “destructive” effects of the machine should have been felt—had steadily increased for half a century, both in actual numbers and in the ratio to the total employed. In brief, the facts show that there is no foundation whatsoever for the widespread belief that the machine is overwhelming human labor, or seriously endangering its welfare, and that, therefore, there is no foundation for the radical social and economic proposals that are based upon this mistaken presumption.

While the machine age had its beginnings in the inventions of Hargreaves, Arkwright, Watt and other Englishmen and Scotchmen, in the latter half of the eighteenth century, the greatest advances in the development and application of new machinery have been made in the past 50 years, and the United States has contributed more to that development than any other country. If machinery in general has tended to cause unemployment, it would seem that it would be here that this tendency would be first and most conspicuously manifested, and that its effects would be particularly evident in this period.

The records of unemployment in America disclose no such tendency. For many years the Bureau of the United States Census has been collecting precise information in connection with the decennial census of the population, as to the number of persons over 10 years of age “gainfully occupied” at the time the census is taken, together with detailed information as to the age and sex of persons so occupied and the nature of their occupation. While this classification includes many who are not wage workers, such as farmers who own and till their own farms, or professional men who derive their income from fees, it does not include any who are not workers for pay in some form, and it has long been regarded as the most complete and most exact showing of the state of general employment in this country.

It is a significant fact that in the past 40 years the number of persons gainfully occupied in the United States has varied but little from 40 per cent of the total population. It is a fair conclusion that this is the normal ratio of gainful occupation and it is a safe inference that it is the normal capacity of gainful occupation for this nation. In the following table is shown the number of persons over 10 years of age who were gainfully occupied in the census years from 1880 to 1930 and the percentage of such workers to the total population in each census year:

Year	Workers	Per Cent of Population
1880	17,392,099	34.7
1890	23,318,183	37.2
1900	29,073,233	38.3
1910	38,167,336	41.5
1920	41,614,248	39.4
1930	48,832,589	39.8

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Would it not be fairer and more sensible to measure the ratio of man-power to actual (1) production, and to (2) productive capacity? These are really the significant relations.]

This, it will be noticed, covers a period of 50 years instead of 40, and it will also be noticed that the percentage of workers in 1880 was much lower than in the succeeding years. Now it was in the early eighties that the application of electrical power to machinery inaugurated a new era of mechanical progress that has ever since filled the world with wonder. Surely if the effect of the

machine was to reduce employment that influence would have begun to reveal itself in the following decades. The table shows, on the contrary, that the percentage of workers increased under the impetus of the machine. In 1880 the percentage of workers was 34.7. In the past 40 years (1890 to 1930) the average percentage has been 39.2.

But the most impressive fact of this tabular statement from the United States census, in relation to the question here under consideration, is that in 1930 the percentage of workers was 39.8, which was not only above the average percentage for the 40 years, but higher than at any other time, with the exception of 1910. That is to say, that in 1930 there were not only more workers engaged in gainful occupations than ever before (7,000,000 more than in 1920), but there was a greater number at work in proportion to population than ever before, with the single exception of 1910. And since the census of 1930 was taken in April of that year, six months after the beginning of the great depression, and when many thousands had already lost employment, it is a reasonable presumption that in 1929 the percentage of general employment was as high then, if not higher than in 1910.

In short, these figures show that up to the beginning of the economic collapse general employment in the United States was at about the highest point in our history, and they prove beyond question that the machine has not lowered in the slightest degree the average normal occupation in this country, in which, of all countries, the machine has had its greatest development.

But it may be urged that the destructive effects of the machine upon employment should be looked for in those occupations wherein machinery is most used, namely, in the manufacturing and mechanical industries. This is freely admitted, and in the next phase of the question will be considered. Meanwhile, however, it should be stated that the machine in some form or another has invaded almost every occupation, and if it is breaking down employment in a large degree anywhere its effects must be felt upon the mass of employment.

Moreover, if the machine is working such widespread injury to our social system as to demand a radical reorganization of the system, it must be the whole range of employment that is deeply involved, and not a single department of industry, however important that department may be. The above figures show clearly that society as a whole has not been disturbed in the general average of its occupation, that there is no real foundation for any such claims, and, therefore, no justification for the revolutionary proposals, based upon the mistaken assumptions that have lately become prevalent.

It is, of course, in the manufacturing and mechanical industries that the machine is supreme. Such industries indeed could not exist and for the most part could not have come into existence but for the machinery that gave them birth and sustains their life. Obviously, however, if the machine is breaking down employment anywhere it must be in these industries that depend upon it. It must be conceded that new labor-saving devices are being constantly created and that in every single instance where they are successfully applied they reduce the number of operatives required for the particular work done by these machines. That process has been going on ever since the beginning of the “machine age,” a century and a half ago, and naturally its results increase with the more rapid development of machinery that has distinguished the past 50 years.

But even so, is the process gravely imperiling the status of normal human employment in these industries? It is the claim

that it is. And the widespread acceptance of this claim that prompts this discussion. That the machine has not lowered the ratio of general employment was shown in the preceding editorial.

It can be shown as conclusively that it has not lowered the ratio of employment in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, where the machine is in full control. (To be continued in March.) DAILY MCGLOSSON.

## L. U. NO. 784, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Editor:

An extension agreement of the national basic railroad wage structure has been signed—peace has been declared, at least until June 15, when either the organizations or the railroads may then serve notice upon one another of their desire for a change of not only the extension agreement for a 10 per cent deduction, but a change in the basic rates, which in itself will reflect upon the living standard of the membership of our Brotherhood that it has required years to establish.

This period between the dates mentioned is only a breathing spell. There is abundance of work to be done—work that we as members alone can do—that is build up our organization at each seniority point until it is 100 per cent I. B. E. W.—make our ranks an envy to the eyes of every other craftsman employed in the railroad industry.

Railway management, on the other hand, will amass their army of propagandists in filling the columns of the press and we assume will take to the air within a short time in their efforts to destroy the morale of the railroad worker and to build up a public sentiment against our present low compensation. You and I and every other railway employee should stand ever ready to explain and discuss with a knowledge of our own business the attitude not only of our organization in the maintenance of this standard, but likewise the attitude of railway managements and financial interests of the country in their endeavor to destroy the standards of the human family.

If we do not avail ourselves in our leisure hours of studying the surrounding circumstances of this issue and learning it in a manner that we can properly discuss it with those whom we contact—certainly we cannot expect others to do that job for us. We have accepted an obligation not only in our organization, but to our families likewise to maintain them in the best possible manner and when we are forced to fight shoulder to shoulder with the balance of the railroad employees against our oppressor, the financial interests, certainly let our army be intelligently learned on the questions which are confronting us and let every mother's son of us go at our task with an energy never before displayed by the workers.

We cannot plead ignorance to the questions confronting us because no organization in the railroad industry is better informed than our local unions, local chairmen and local committeemen. We have all the available information regarding these factors mailed to us as promptly as possible for our use and if we fall down on the job of availing ourselves of their use, then our organization is not responsible, but we can ourselves be held wholly accountable.

Vice President McGlogan has hit the nail on the head when he said: “The need for organized effort was never greater—the need for the stabilization of our membership never greater—we are on trial during the period of January 1, 1933, to June 15, 1933.”

The members of our local union have expressed themselves in no uncertain terms as to their determination to carry through and turn back this attack upon our wage



structure and our standard of living in a manner that will never be forgotten by those who control the wealth of the nation. We ask every railroad local union, every local committee and every individual member of our Brotherhood employed in the railroad industry to join hands with us in this great campaign of righteousness.

HARRY ANSON.

### L. U. NO. 912, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

This being my initial appearance in the JOURNAL for this year, I will start by wishing all the Brothers a better 1933.

I think the outcome of the wage conference held in Chicago last December will convince every member that it is time to go out and fill up the gaps in the ranks and be prepared to show a solid front next June. Every no-bill working on the railroads of the U. S. A. and Canada must be organized to protect our wages and working conditions. We are in the midst of the biggest conflagration this country has ever seen. Look around you and see what is happening in the unorganized industries. Do you want to work under such conditions, losing what we have struggled years to obtain? Strengthen your organization and retain your standing as a railroad worker receiving a decent wage and holding on to the conditions he has fought for years to create. We do not want a peasant class. We do not want Communism, Fascism or the revolution which will result from a continuation of the present deplorable conditions. Let's stand united for the principles our organization was founded on. Our representatives did a fine job at Chicago but they have got to have our co-operation in placing a solidly organized craft behind them.

Brother Lloyd is bringing them in at Collinwood shop. Brother Kramer has made the road gang 100 per cent; the B. & O. is adding to our membership through the help of Brother M. Schuller at New Castle.

Brother Steve Bealko committed matrimony on January 19, and after a hearty send-off from his fellow workmen is honeymooning in the Statue of Liberty's back yard. Brother Wallenstein started him off with a short but touching sermon in Yiddish.

BILL BLAKE.

### L. U. NO. 991, CORNING, N. Y.

Editor:

After reading the January copy of the JOURNAL, I decided that the world should know that Local No. 991 was still alive and kicking. Kicking is surely the proper word to express the stand this local takes toward present conditions.

We have probably one of the smallest locals in the organization, having a membership of only 15 men, but the number is offset by their ability to take it on the chin and keep going. And, believe me, we surely have been getting a beautiful trimming—not so much from the bosses as from other so-called union Brothers.

Holding the position of president of the Central Trades Council, also the building trades section, surely leads me to believe that closing the hunting season on skunks saves certain union men. I apologize—to the skunk.

Sutton, of L. U. No. 323, has the proper idea on a page for new inventions and new circuits. It is one of the few ways the WORKER could be improved.

L. E. Pollard, of L. U. No. 595, hit the nail on the head when he said that the conditions he outlined would fit many localities. It surely sounded as though he were a local

man. Reading the WORKER makes me believe that California has one more thing it should advertise; that is, it seemingly has more thinking press secretaries in the I. B. E. W. than any other state in the union.

Well, if this gets in the WORKER my efforts will possibly be rewarded by shaming the local's rightful secretary into doing the work he was appointed for.

T. V. HANLY,  
Business Manager.

### L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

December 29, 1932, will stand out as a red letter day, so far as L. U. No. 1037 is concerned. That evening will go down in history as the night that Brother "Bill" Masters severed his active membership with the I. B. E. W. and accepted a gold chain and locket, being a token of goodwill from Local No. 1037 on his reaching the retiring age of 65—the first member of the Brotherhood in Manitoba to acquire the old age pension of \$40.00 per month; if I am not mistaken, the first in Canada. Local No. 1037, I. B. E. W., extends its greetings to you, Bill, and hopes that you will long be spared to come around and spend the evening with us in all our regular meetings, commencing at eight o'clock every second Monday in the month, at the Trades Hall. The occasion is being described by a better pen than mine, but I could not let it pass without mentioning it.

The report of the I. E. B. re the convention in Toronto this summer is a point well brought forward, and any thinking member will readily agree with them that the present time is no time to waste money on conventions. Understand, this is not the opinion of this local, but merely of the writer. Every effort is being made to hold our organization together and the present officers are to be commended in their actions and we should let well enough alone. Sorry, Toronto, but I'm afraid you will have to let it slide again!

Everything is very quiet around here. An odd blizzard once in a while and a few more men laid off with nothing in sight.

So long, till another month!

IRVINE.

Editor:

In our first attempt to appear as a scribe in the JOURNAL, our subject will be "Nathanial Benjafield Masters, Manitoba's first pensioner with our organization." There are others in Canada, but they are few. This



N. B. MASTERS

youthful industry, in a young country is only now beginning to develop pioneers. As indicated above, the subject of this sketch is one of them.

The evening is December 29, 1932. The place, Labor Temple, Winnipeg. Time, about 9 p. m. The officers and members of L. U. No. 1037, the executives of L. U. No. 409 and No. 435, are foregathered to celebrate the accomplishments of another year, and no doubt many of them were pleased to see the close of that same year. The chairman, George Cameron, a veteran of many years in the Brotherhood, with his crisp, characteristic remarks, formally opened the annual smoking concert of L. U. No. 1037. "We want you to give the artists who will entertain us, a proper hearing." They did, by George!

We had two rations of the cup that cheers. The chairman called the meeting's attention to its duty—a pleasant duty—to present, on behalf of L. U. No. 1037, a token of the membership's respect towards our "Bill" Masters on his retirement from active membership and work. R. G. Irvine, our esteemed press secretary, whom we all enjoy disagreeing with, was called upon by President Cameron to do the honors. And how he did them! How a Scotchman's benevolence comes to the surface when he gets the opportunity to be generous and you are left to guess the rest. His speech was an epic. Brief, but he gathered into his remarks all the recipient's life of usefulness and constructive effort in our organization. Our guest of the evening was then presented with a watch-chain and pendant, and on the pendant a facsimile of our official button. A very choice gift, Bob! It was a job well done. When one heard your remarks they were reminded of that verse from Longfellow, appropriate at that particular season of the year:

"Then pealed the bells more loud and deep,  
'God is not dead; nor doth He sleep!  
The wrong shall fail,  
The right prevail,  
With peace on earth, good will to men.'"

A kindness of this description shown at the close of an active life has the tendency to create in the individual's mind a degree of satisfaction in having lived amicably with his fellowmen.

Our friend entered the electrical industry in 1892, with the C. P. R. telegraph department in southern Manitoba. He was in charge of one of their largest construction gangs when he decided to try his hand with the Bell Telephone in 1905. In 1906 he became one of the four employees with what is now known as the Winnipeg Hydro, looking after the city's line maintenance and construction. Quite a small group when we see the scope of operation within the institution now. He concluded his electrical career as an employee of the city of Winnipeg in charge of the police and fire alarm outside maintenance department. If we could give the proper magnitude of the development connected with the electrical industry since his entry, we would. I think that piece of poetry on "Self-Approving Hour," by Arthur Guiterman, best represents the fullness of his accomplishments:

The beaver sometimes contemplates the dam,  
And says: "Nice job! I'm proud of that,  
I am!"

The oriole regards her swinging nest  
And flutes: "Of all fine cradles, there's the  
best!"

The she-bear cuffs her cubs with loving paw,  
And growls: "A sweeter pair I never saw!"



Erect upon the ant heap cries the ant:  
 "Say! Who can make a mountain if I can't?"  
 So you, I trust, have similarly stood  
 And looked upon your work and found it  
 good.

During the course of a conversation with our veteran, I asked him what he considered his most interesting and pleasant experience during his long association with the industry. He replied, "I found that when the union was permitted without prejudice and cross fire to do its business, things were always pleasant and interesting on any job." He was asked what he thought was the best road to success, for a trade union organization. His reply was, "By the men in the electrical industry attending to the problems within the industry."

We refreshed our friend's memory when we told him that an old friend of his, now with the government telephones in Alberta, Brother Cooper, of L. U. No. 348, Calgary, had been inquiring about him. They worked together in the construction period, while our friend was an employee with the C. P. R.

All things considered, a very pleasant evening was spent. The cynic who has nodded his head in the past in connection with the payment of pensions, has now been left confused and confounded. The I. B. E. W. in spite of its enemies' propaganda, fulfills its obligation to the members who are entitled to such benefits as are a part of membership.

And so we bid our friend, "Bill," goodnight by wishing him well. We hope that the evening of his life will be as calm and peaceful as the thoughts we conjure in our mind. Only too rarely do we have the opportunity of saying "au revoir" under such pleasant circumstances. It has been a pleasure to have his loyal membership. To have seen this member under fire, one is reminded of the lines under the caption of "Unafraid":

"I have no fear. What is in store for me  
 Shall find me ready for it, undismayed.  
 God grant my only cowardice may be  
 Afraid to be afraid!" AN OBSERVER.

#### L. U. NO. 1118, QUEBEC CITY, QUE.

Editor:

The year 1933 is almost a month old and things are still about the same here in old Quebec, the only thing that changes here is the weather, which has been terrible lately, but a spirit of cheerfulness reigns among our members regardless of the fact that most of us are either sans travail or on short time.

Our last meeting was well attended; we had Brother Johnson all the way in from Charny. We hope to see Brother Smyth with him the next time he comes to town. It's a long ways away, Bill, but we like to see you here as often as we can.

Brother E. O'Doherty wrote us from away up in the wilds of La Tuque just to let us know he is still alive and working. Well, Ernie, old boy, we would like to hear from you more often, especially when the trout season opens.

As soon as we received a copy of the Duff report, Brother Robby O'Connell grabbed it and now he is earnestly studying facts about receipts, expenses and mileage of our Canadian railroads during the past decade or so, but its a book or report that should interest every railroad member.

A convention of the Trades and Labor Congress was held at the House of Parliament here in Quebec on Friday, January 13. Brother Bechette represented this local there and he was very enthusiastic regarding the outcome of the convention and gave a fine report on it at our last meeting.

W. F. UWINS.

#### L. U. NO. 1147, WISCONSIN RAPIDS, WIS.

Editor:

It has been a long while since L. U. No. 1147 has had its number in the JOURNAL, but don't anybody get the idea that L. U. No. 1147 has disbanded or holed up through this several different kinds of depression. We have been plenty busy right here around our own snorting pole, but can maybe find time to tell about it now.

In the first place, L. U. No. 1147 has only one man not working every day. Sam Becker was off for a long time sick but we hope he will be back again some of these days. Brother Lyman Randorf passed away a couple of weeks ago. He was a fine fellow and a square guy and we are certainly sorry he couldn't stay with us. Brother Chester Stanley, who came to us a few years ago from Chicago, L. U. No. 134, has taken the vacancy in the powerhouse at Wisconsin Rapids Division. While operating isn't his regular trade, he is getting along like an old timer and is a good man to work with.

I mentioned that L. U. No. 1147 hasn't a man out of work, and here is why: Confronted with the fact that some of our members would be let out, due to cutting down the crew, we voted to ask the company to adopt the five-day week in the electrical department. They were very glad to meet us half-way, with the result that our men have been working that schedule for some months now.

This week the entire Consolidated Water Power and Paper Company, for which we work, placed its entire plant, with mills at Wisconsin Rapids, Byron, Appleton and Stevens Point, on the six-hour day or five-day week. Day workers work eight hours per day, five days per week, and one extra shift was placed on all shift work jobs to make four six-hour shifts. This takes all old employees back to work and gives some new men jobs they certainly needed. Some departments have already been working the five-day week, so it has been well tried—in fact, this plant was one of the very first to divide the work in any department rather than to lay off men.

Since the reverse-English boom started, we have had to take two 10 per cent cuts and with shorter hours it can certainly be noticed along about pay day, but we are able to eat several times per day and I have a hunch that when things pick up we will be working shorter time and still be making as much as some of these men who stuck to their long hours and let their laid off Brothers stay home.

Well, news is scarce here; nothing ever happens, but we will try to keep going and earn our daily bread and sometimes cake, and will maybe write again if anything comes up. So long.

"1147."

#### RADIO

(Continued from page 73)

noises prevalent in all types of tubes has been eliminated.

The last tube of this new series is the —82 type or mercury-vapor rectifier, which replaces the well-known —80 type by providing far greater output and uniformity. Indeed, without this rectifier it would be impossible to achieve all the advantages of design offered by the new series of tubes. The voltage drop in the —82 type is constant, regardless of the current being drawn, and it is lower in comparison with that in the —80. This means considerably better regulation and increased efficiency. The voltage output of this tube will not fluctuate with changes in plate drain accompanying changes in volume. The volt-

age output is higher—because the voltage drop is lower—than that of the —80, which means increased receiver efficiency as more desirable operating characteristics of other tubes in the set may be utilized. With this new rectifier greater flexibility of filter design is possible. Due to the higher voltage output and the constant voltage drop, the problems of proper filter design and of energizing the speaker field are more readily solved. Despite higher output, the —82 type bulb is smaller than that of the —80; in fact, it is the same size as that employed for the —01-A type detector-amplifier tube.

It is these new tubes more than any other factor that has made possible the remarkable performance of the latest radio sets. Tone quality has been greatly increased, because the new tubes are capable of handling enormous power as contrasted with former tubes. Two —46 type output tubes, for instance, can handle 25 watts maximum output—over six times the power output of two —45 tubes! There is more than ample power to operate two speakers and to handle any sudden peaks or blasts without blasting or distortion. Likewise with the tubes available for other functions in the receiver.

It may be wondered just why dome-shaped bulbs are employed. The reason is that the main part of the globe or bulb has been reduced in size. The plain bulbs are smaller than was the case with the —01-A tubes, with the exception of the rectifier or —82, which is the same size as the —01-A. Consequently, if the bulbs are much smaller, the only way in which the added elements of the triple-grid, super-control tubes can be included in a bulb of smaller dimensions is by having a dome extension at the top, which accommodates the shield.

#### FINDS CAMPS POOR SUBSTITUTE FOR JOBS

(Continued from page 66)

That the system of board camps serves a purpose, there can be no doubt. The average man wants to earn his daily bread. He does not want to live on charity. It is repellant to his nature to line up at a relief depot and receive a dole of bread and beans or what not. He demands the measure of self expression and satisfaction that comes with the knowledge that he has earned his wage.

The conditions which workmen are facing today are not of their own making, nor have they any control over them. And, they are not in a position to rectify them. All they have to do is listen to so-called public men and those in position of affluence and influence—who by the way do not have to suffer the degradation of appearing in a queue awaiting their turn at a relief depot—telling them to be patient. That such men willingly take jobs in these camps under the circumstances is easily understood. But, one can hardly escape the thought that the wages are brutally low.

The object of the scheme is to relieve the municipalities and provide an outlet for their surplus unemployed. It also relieves congestion in the large centers, and, what might easily become, a serious menace to peace. The scheme has commendable qualities and the question arises, do not the low wages offset the advantages?



# IN MEMORIAM

## Victor A. Linquist, L. U. No. 22

Whereas the Almighty God has seen it best to remove from our midst our beloved Brother, Victor A. Linquist; and

Whereas his passing has deprived us of a faithful friend and Brother; therefore be it Resolved, That Local Union No. 22 extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this organization and a copy be sent to the International Office to be published in the official Journal.

GEO. NORQUIST,  
JOE BERAN,  
H. P. MITCHELL,  
Committee.

## Reuben D. Bennett, L. U. No. 6

Whereas it is with regret and sorrow that Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W., records the passing into eternal life of Brother Reuben D. Bennett; and

Whereas Brother Bennett had always been a loyal and faithful member of Local Union No. 6, always striving to something that would be of service to the local union and its members; and

Whereas the services that were rendered to the labor movement by Brother Bennett were such that his presence will be missed by each and every member of the local; therefore be it

Resolved, by the members of Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W., in regular session assembled, that we extend our sincere sympathy and condolence to his bereaved loved ones and may their burden be lightened by knowing that his work on this earth has been well done, and may God, in His infinite wisdom, bless and comfort them; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W., be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect of the memory of our departed Brother, Reuben D. Bennett; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late beloved Brother, a copy be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W., and that a copy be sent to the International Office, with a request that they be published in the official Journal.

ALBERT E. COHN,  
FRED S. DESMOND,  
W. GIMMELL,  
Committee on Resolutions.

CHAS. B. WEST,  
President, L. U. No. 6, I. B. E. W.  
CHAS. J. FOEHN,  
Recording Secretary, L. U. No. 6, I. B. E. W.

## Joseph Lauder, L. U. No. 213

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Joseph Lauder, who passed on to his greater reward, after a very short illness, December 17, 1932; and Whereas Local Union No. 213, Vancouver, B. C., I. B. E. W., has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; and

Whereas his many virtues will be long remembered by those who were associated with him; therefore be it

Resolved, by the members of Local Union No. 213, I. B. E. W., in regular session assembled, That we acknowledge the great loss in the passing from this life of our dearly beloved and highly esteemed Brother, Joseph Lauder; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 213 express its deepest sympathy and condolence to the family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy sent to the I. B. E. W., official Journal and that a copy be inserted in the official minutes of Local Union No. 213; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 213, I. B. E. W., be draped for a period of 30 days in respect of the memory of our late departed Brother Joseph Lauder.

A. C. MACKAY,  
DONNE NICHOLLS,  
W. H. NICHOLSON,  
Committee.

## W. R. Lee, L. U. No. 136

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and His gracious mercy to peacefully bring to a close the suffering of our Brother, W. R. Lee, who passed away November 26, 1932; and

Whereas it is with deep sorrow that the members of Local Union No. 136, I. B. E. W., mourn his death; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 136, extend to his family and friends our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be written in our minutes, and a copy be sent our official Journal for publication, and also a copy be sent to the bereaved family.

C. L. CHRISTY,  
CHAS. HARVES,  
J. W. DRIVER,  
Committee.

## W. H. Crump, L. U. No. 136

It is with the deepest regret that Local Union No. 136 records the passing of our Brother, W. H. Crump.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to his family in their hour of sorrow; and it is further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy to be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 136, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

C. L. CHRISTIE,  
CHAS. HARVES,  
J. W. DRIVER,  
Committee.

## J. Coxon, L. U. No. 353

It is with deep sorrow and regret that Local Union No. 353, records the death of our worthy Brother, J. Coxon; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his wife and family in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days in memory of our Brother, also a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be forwarded to the official Journal for publication.

C. M. SHAW,  
Financial Secretary.

## A. Fretwell, L. U. No. 353

It is with deep sorrow and regret that Local Union No. 353, I. B. E. W., records the sudden passing of our Brother A. Fretwell; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

C. M. SHAW,  
Financial Secretary.

## Hugh Macfarlane, L. U. No. 773

It is with deep sorrow that we, the officers and members of Local Union No. 773, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our esteemed Brother, Hugh Macfarlane. His noble qualities, kindly spirit and his loyalty will always be remembered with deep affection by those who knew him best; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in Brotherly love, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family and friends; be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family. A copy to the International Office to be published in our official Journal and a copy to be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 773, I. B. E. W.

E. DAVIS,  
A. HELD,  
J. FRASER,  
Committee.

## John I. Crawford, L. U. No. 53

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed friend and Brother, John I. Crawford;

Whereas in the passing of Brother Crawford, L. U. No. 53, I. B. E. W., of Kansas City, Mo., has lost a true and faithful Brother, whose noble qualities, kindly spirit and loyalty will always be remembered with deep affection by those who knew him best; so be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the wife and brothers of our departed Brother in their hour of bereavement; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our local minutes, a copy be sent to the bereaved wife and a copy be sent the official Journal for publication and our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in due respect for the memory of Brother Crawford.

JOE CLOUGHLEY,  
WILLIAM BURKREY,  
THOS. M. CASSIDAY,  
Committee.

## L. J. Larsen, L. U. No. 292

Whereas on December 29, Local Union No. 292, I. B. E. W., suffered the loss of a true and beloved Brother, through the death of Brother L. J. Larsen, at the age of 46 years, and who had been a good and faithful member of the local since 1926; and

Whereas the members of Local No. 292, mourn the loss of Brother Larsen with the sincerest sorrow and regret; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincerest sympathy to his bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

W. WAPLES,  
Press Secretary.

## Harry Carlsen, L. U. No. 292

It is with great sorrow at our loss and with sincerest sympathy for the bereaved family that Local No. 292 records the passing of our esteemed Brother, Harry Carlsen, on December 27, at the age of 53 years. Brother Carlsen has been a member of this local union since 1912 and will be, and is, greatly missed as one of our old-time faithful members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 292, extend to the family our heartfelt condolence and sympathy in the hour of their grief; and be it further

Resolved, That, in tribute to the memory of our departed Brother, our charter be draped for 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

W. WAPLES,  
Press Secretary.

## DEATH CLAIMS PAID JANUARY 1 TO JANUARY 31, 1933

L.L.	No.	Name	Amount
	134	O. D. Giltinen	\$1,000.00
	3	Harold Tasker	1,000.00
I. O.		F. E. Davis	1,000.00
	3	E. J. Collins	1,000.00
	3	P. K. LeViness	1,000.00
	685	L. E. Shepherd	1,000.00
	98	M. L. Holz	1,000.00
I. O.		R. E. Meinhart	1,000.00
	3	H. V. Gustafson	1,000.00
	3	G. J. Murphy, Sr.	1,000.00
	3	F. A. Geiger	1,000.00
	134	Wm. J. Brown	1,000.00
	53	J. I. Crawford	1,000.00
	98	J. F. McIntyre	1,000.00
	1147	L. Randorf	825.00
	292	W. E. Fish	1,000.00
	9	E. J. Murphy	1,000.00
	52	Wm. Russell	1,000.00
	100	Luen Coffee	1,000.00
	52	L. Spangenberg	1,000.00
	52	L. L. Smith	1,000.00
	103	C. J. Hedlund	1,000.00
	569	Robt. Bennett	1,000.00
	3	R. J. Young	475.00
	22	V. A. Lindquist	1,000.00



L.L. No.	Name	Amount
3	M. E. Tripp	1,000.00
1135	W. B. Etheridge	1,000.00
3	J. J. Regan	1,000.00
1	Geo. F. Meyers	1,000.00
500	E. W. Day	475.00
I. O.	Geo. H. Brigham	1,000.00
494	B. A. Edwards	1,000.00
400	C. B. Rogers	650.00
58	G. E. Riley	1,000.00
3	Leonid Bakhtin	1,000.00
I. O.	V. J. Nicholson	1,000.00
I. O.	L. L. Dennis	825.00
I. O.	E. J. Fitzthomas	1,000.00
I. O.	John J. Aubrecht	1,000.00
717	F. L. Dippel	1,000.00
134	F. Helbich	1,000.00
134	J. L. Spaulding	1,000.00
I. O.	C. J. Geisbush	1,000.00
38	Frank Cunningham	1,000.00
372	Michael Welsh	1,000.00
7	Joseph B. O'Neil	1,000.00
501	J. J. Ricci	1,000.00

Claims paid January 1 to January 31, 1933	\$45,250.00
Claims previously paid	2,876,252.76
Total claims paid	\$2,921,502.76

### ECONOMIC PLANNING KEY TO ROOSEVELT'S PLAN

(Continued from page 58)

structures as well.

"We know now that these economic units cannot exist unless prosperity is uniform—that is, unless purchasing power is well distributed throughout every group in the nation."

### Methodology

Chicago—October 1, 1932.

"I tried to set forth what I conceived to be a reordered relationship among all the factors in the present economic scale. It is a general policy that recognizes that no man, that no group of men or women, can be ignored, in the restoration of economic life without leaving a danger spot that may destroy the entire prosperity, the entire order which we have created.

"As I have said, we cannot endure half boom and half broke. That means the careful and intelligent readjustment of many relationships, and it means to a great degree a restoration of values.

"What is true of the farmer that I have talked about is true of every other member of the economic community. I pointed out a week ago in San Francisco that our task is to meet the problem of underconsumption, of adjusting production to consumption, of distributing wealth and products more equitably.

"And, my friends, that means that the products of our factories, the products of our farms, which essentially constitute our national wealth, must be permitted to flow in such a way as to supply and profit every one.

"And not merely a mere small, prosperous group. What we all need

is customers, and we can have them only when purchasing power is more equitably distributed.

"Theoretically—and some people hold that theory—we could distribute purchasing power by confiscating everything within reach. And after confiscating it we could divide it up equally between everybody—on Saturday night. But you and I after all are common sense people and we know that wealth would not stay distributed that way if we tried it at all.

"And so the way to distribute wealth—the way to distribute products more equitably is after all to adjust our economic registration so that no group is unduly favored at the expense of any other group or section."

### Ethics of Planning

Detroit—October 2, 1932.

Assertion that poverty is unscientific.

"It is becoming more and more clear that the principles of our religion and the findings of social sciences point in the same direction. Economists now call attention to the fact that the present distribution of wealth and income, which is so unbrotherly in the light of Christian ethics is also unscientific in that it does not furnish purchasing power to the masses to balance consumption and production in our machine age."

### National Character of Planning

Albany—October 6, 1932.

"With this broad purpose in mind, I have further described the spirit of my program as a 'new deal', which is plain English for a changed concept of the duty and responsibility of government toward economic life. Into this general plan and actuated by this spirit, I have been setting the details of the program intended to right specific troubles of specific groups without, at the same time, inflicting hardships upon other groups. Above all, my program has looked to the long view, intending to see that the factors that brought about our present condition may not occur again. \* \* \*

"The other factor is that whenever income in any great group in the population becomes so disproportionate as to dry up purchasing power within any one group, the balance of economic life is thrown out of order. It is a proper concern of the government to use wise measures of regulation such as will bring this purchasing power back to normal. This emergency exists among the farmers in the nation today and I have not hesitated to say that the government owes a duty with respect to the restoration of their purchasing power. \* \* \*

"We know now that some measures of regularization and planning for

balance among industries and for envisaging production as a national activity must be devised. We must set up some new objectives; we must have new kinds of management. Business must think less of its own profit and more of the national function it performs. Each unit of it must think of itself as a part of a greater whole, one piece in a large design."

Mr. Roosevelt, too, has spoken of "prompt and definite action" in the execution of plans for planning.

### DEPRESSION INTENSIFIES NEED OF EDUCATION

(Continued from page 64)

saw this man killed in the automobile accident. Making a thorough examination of him, he was convinced that it was his brother. He gave orders to have him removed to an undertaking establishment that he might receive a burial befitting a man of his station.

"He informed the undertaker to embalm him and spare no expense. That afternoon he felt restless. He drove to the undertaker's establishment. Sure enough, he found the undertaker embalming his brother. With head bowed, he stood there. As the undertaker turned the dead man, he somehow opened his mouth. The brother looked and noticed that this man had a plate in his mouth. He immediately said to the undertaker, 'This is not my brother. My brother had no false teeth.'

"He began to walk out of the funeral parlor. The undertaker, peeved, turned the dead man back and said, 'You poor fool, if you had only known enough to keep your mouth shut, you would have gotten a decent burial.'

"And this brings me to the subject of co-operation. We want you men to participate in the educational program formulated by your school committee. You have made a commendable start in 1932. Let us hope that you will see the wisdom of continuing your education in 1933."

Professional entertainment, a buffet lunch and good cheer was enjoyed by all.

### TRAILING THE KINGS OF FINANCE TO THEIR LAIR

(Continued from page 57)

Chase Securities Corporation  
Discount Corporation of New York  
Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation

J. & W. Seligman & Company hold four directorships in the following:

Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company  
Fifth Avenue Bank  
Chase National Bank  
American Express Bank & Trust Company

Speyer & Company hold three directorships in the following:

Bank of Manhattan Trust Company



Central Savings Bank in the City of New York  
Title Guarantee and Trust Company

**White, Weld & Company** hold four directorships in the following:  
Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company  
Greenwich Savings Bank  
Marine Midland Trust Company  
Chase National Bank

The Chase National Bank, a bank where the Morgan and Rockefeller private interests meet, is the largest and most powerful private institution with wide ramifications of control. This bank has:

- 69 directorships in other commercial banks
- 262 directorships in miscellaneous corporations
- 82 directorships in 55 leading insurance companies
- 236 directorships in manufacturing corporations
- 133 directorships in transportation industries, principally railroads
- 73 directorships in public utilities

for a total of 855 directorships. Mr. Frey remarked, is it any wonder when a banker announces that there should be wage reductions that this is tantamount to actual wage cuts?

Mr. Frey recalled the fact that James E. Farrell, formerly chairman of the U. S. Steel Corporation, emphatically opposed wage cuts at the beginning of the depression. In 1931 the Steel Corporation cut wages, presumably against Mr. Farrell's policies, and soon after Mr. Farrell resigned. At the request of Senator Black Mr. Frey then showed who were the directors of the U. S. Steel corporation and their directorship holdings as follows:

#### J. P. Morgan, Chairman

J. P. Morgan & Co.—partner  
Drexel & Co.—partner  
First Security Company of the City of New York  
Discount Corporation of N. Y.  
International Mercantile Marine Co.  
Aetna Insurance Company  
Church Life Insurance Corporation—treasurer and director  
Church Pension Fund—treasurer and trustee  
Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Co.  
Pullman Company

#### George F. Baker, Jr.

First National Bank, N. Y.—vice-chairman and director  
First Security Company of N. Y.—vice president and director  
United States Trust Co.  
New Jersey General Security Company  
Lackawanna Securities Company  
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co.  
Pullman, Inc.  
Pullman Company  
Mutual Life Insurance Co.—trustee  
Provident Loan Society of New York  
Atlas Portland Cement Co.  
General Motors Corporation  
General Electric Company  
International General Electric Co.  
American Telephone & Telegraph Company

#### Eugene J. Buffington

Illinois Steel Company—president and director  
Indiana Steel Company—president and director  
Illinois Steel Warehouse Company—president and director  
U. S. Coal & Coke Company  
U. S. Fuel Co.  
H. C. Frick Coke Co.  
Gary Land Company—president and director  
Gary Heat, Light and Water Co.—chairman and director  
Universal Portland Cement Co.  
Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co.  
Gary State Bank  
South Chicago Savings Bank

#### William J. Filbert, comptroller and director

Illinois Steel Company  
Lorain Steel Company  
Federal Steel Company—first vice president, auditor and director  
Minnesota Steel Corporation—secretary and director  
Canadian Steel Corporation—secretary and director  
Carnegie Steel Company (New Jersey)  
Union Steel Company—vice president, secretary and director  
American Steel & Wire Company (New Jersey)  
American Sheet and Tin Plate Co.  
American Bridge Company  
National Tube Company  
Pittsburgh Steamship Company  
Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co.—secretary and director  
Michigan Limestone & Chemical Company  
Edgar Zinc Company  
Oliver Iron Mining Co.  
Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines—vice president and director  
H. C. Frick Coke Co.  
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.  
71 Broadway Corporation—president and director

#### Walter S. Gifford

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.—president and director  
Associated Telephone Companies of Bell System  
First National Bank of New York City  
American Surety Company—trustee

#### David F. Houston

Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York—president and director  
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.  
New York Telephone Co.  
Brooklyn & Queens Transit Corporation  
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co.  
Carnegie Corporation  
North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.  
International Acceptance Bank  
Guaranty Trust Co.

#### Thomas W. Lamont

J. P. Morgan & Co.—partner  
Lamont, Corliss & Company—chairman  
Drexel & Company—partner  
Guaranty Trust Company of New York  
Guaranty Safe Deposit Company  
First Security Company of the City of New York  
Crowell Publishing Co.  
International Agricultural Corporation  
International Harvester Company, Inc.  
Southwestern Construction Co.  
Northern Pacific Railway Company  
National Railways of Mexico  
Chicago and Erie Railroad Company  
Lehigh Valley Coal Corporation  
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company

#### Samuel Mather

Pickands, Mather & Company—senior partner  
Bankers Trust Company  
Union Trust Company, Cleveland  
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company  
Perry Iron Company  
Toledo Furnace Company  
Interlake Steamship Co.

#### Nathan L. Miller

Miller, Otis & Farr—partner

#### Junius S. Morgan, Jr.

J. P. Morgan & Co.—partner  
Drexel & Company—partner  
General Motors Corporation  
City Island Homes, Inc.  
Chamber of Commerce, State of New York—treasurer  
N. Y. Stock Exchange—member

#### Thomas Morrison

N. Y. Dock Railway—auditor and director

#### Percival Roberts, Jr., Pennsylvania Railroad Company

#### Myron C. Taylor, chairman of finance committee and director

Myron C. Taylor & Company—president and director  
First National Bank of New York  
First Security Company  
Mutual Life Insurance Company  
N. Y. Central Railroad Co.  
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company  
West Shore Railroad Company  
Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Corporation

#### James A. Farrell, president and director

American Bridge Company  
American Sheet and Tin Plate Company  
American Steel & Wire Company of New Jersey  
Canadian Steel Corporation, Ltd.  
Carnegie Steel Corporation (N. J.)  
Carnegie Steel Corporation (Pa.)  
Clairton Byproduct Coke Company  
Clairton Steel Company  
Cyclone Fence Company  
Edgar Zinc Company  
Federal Steel Company—president and director  
Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company  
H. C. Frick Coke Company  
Illinois Steel Company  
Indiana Steel Company  
Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines  
Lorain Steel Company  
Michigan Limestone & Chemical Company  
Minnesota Iron Company  
Minnesota Steel Company  
National Tube Company  
Pittsburgh Steamship Company  
71 Broadway Corporation  
Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co.  
Union Steel Company—president and director  
U. S. Coal & Coke Co.

#### Geo. F. Baker, Sr.

Mr. J. P. Morgan himself is a director of the Crowell publications, which publish the "American Magazine" and "Collier's Weekly." Many of the Morgan associates are reported on the boards of trustees of leading universities and colleges.

Fire and water are good servants, but bad masters.



## BRITISH ELECTRIC UNION CENTRALLY CONTROLLED

(Continued from page 63)

### Council Makes Vital Decisions

The executive council consists of a body composed of nine members, each one elected from a separate area. For this purpose the union is divided into nine areas. There is also a general president who is elected from the whole of the areas combined. Each member of the executive council and the general president must be working at the trade. Full-time officials are not eligible for election to the executive council but the general and two assistant general secretaries are members of the executive council and have power to express their opinions but have no vote. As stated at the beginning, the executive council is a direct link between men in the workshop and the full control of the organization. Their decisions cover all branches and district committees, also branch, district and national officials come under their jurisdiction so far as the carrying out of the rules are concerned. They receive payment of wages for loss of time, plus expenses and traveling fares.

This briefly is the underlying principle of the governing of the Electrical Trades Union. When we come to finance it requires dealing with separately. As already stated, the union is divided into branches, to one of which every member must belong. The financial responsibilities of a branch are in the hands of a secretary and treasurer (in some cases an assistant secretary is appointed). They receive the entrance fees, contributions, levies and fines from their members. The books they must keep are of a standard type provided from the general office. After each meeting the books are balanced, the treasurer takes possession of the money and he is responsible for depositing with the local co-operative society, the whole of the income of the branch within 48 hours of the closing of the branch meeting. It might here be explained that arrangements have been made with the Co-operative Wholesale Society, who are one of the large banking concerns of the country, to act as bankers for the Electrical Trades Union and they appoint the local co-operative societies to receive our deposits and transfer them to our central banking account at their head office. All such monies received are, therefore, automatically transferred to a central account. No branch or district can draw any monies from this account which is under the jurisdiction of a banking committee of the executive council, and they only can draw cheques on this account. All expenditure of any branch for benefits or administration, like that of the district committees, is met from this central fund and each branch and district secretary is responsible for submitting a periodical statement, in the case of branches weekly, to the central office for any money they require for expenditure, the only exception being that a

branch treasurer may hold at any time a sum of not more than £2 for petty cash whilst a district secretary may hold the balance of his full-time official fund together with any reasonable sum allowed by the executive council.

### Not Free From Graft

The branch secretaries and treasurers are paid on a percentage basis of the monies they receive. At one time they were paid so much per member per quarter but it was found that they carried on the books quite a number of unfinancial members who were paying nothing to the organization for any purpose. The present payment is: Branch secretary, 7½ per cent; branch treasurer, 3¾ per cent; assistant branch secretary, 2½ per cent of the total contributions and levies. There is, in addition, a payment of 5 per cent to money stewards; that is, men employed in a workshop or by an installation firm who collect contributions from his fellow members and is responsible for paying them into the branch on branch meeting nights. The control of the payment of this remuneration is by requiring from each branch a quarterly balance sheet of their income and expenditure. This is remitted by the branch each quarter to the general office and is here compared with the books of the general office to balance the income through the bank and then remits to the branch and not until these returns have been passed by the general office are the salaries of the branch officials remitted.

This system was evolved as a result of very expensive experience and whilst we know the Electrical Trades Union members and local officials are no more venal than others, extensive leakages took place, amounting over a number of years to hundreds of pounds. Since the inception of what we term "centralized finance" the average leakage has dropped greatly per annum. Further, the relationship between the branches and general office has been of a more intimate and useful character and there is no doubt that apart from the improvement financially, the results have otherwise been of equal advantage towards the welding of the whole society into a closer unit.

Just one addition, that is, presidents. While the national president, district president and branch presidents have no responsibility for the administration of the finance of the union, they have a very responsible position in presiding over the executive, district and branch meetings and apart from financial responsibilities they can be legitimately classed each in their own sphere as the senior official. Again coming back through all this apparently involved machinery is the fact that there is nothing between the individual member and the president, both working at the trade, so far as the policy of the union is concerned.

Crooked by nature is never made straight by education.

## DIALS SCRAP LABOR AND INCREASE COSTS

(Continued from page 67)

cials say to the union that the operators had nothing to worry about from the machine switching system, and that there would be the same employment opportunity open as under the manual system. For that reason, the union did not oppose the introduction of the dial system.

### Dials Reduce Jobs

The witness said that employment opportunities were lost through the introduction of that system. "Until the year 1923 we had practically full manual operation and there were then about 6,500 operators employed in Metropolitan Boston. Now there are not over 3,500. Based upon the number of stations gained and general development during that period, about 9,000 operators would now be employed in the Metropolitan area under full manual operation."

In 1919, there was a strike of operators during the period of government operation of the telephone system all over New England.

Mr. Marshall: "Do you know or have you had any information as to whether or not this strike and the possibility of another strike caused the company to enter upon the policy of machine switching development?"

Mrs. Parker: "It is my opinion that it did affect the policy of the company."

Question: "Because there would be a smaller personnel for the company to deal with?"

Answer: "Yes."

"And what effect would machine switching have upon the union organization and membership?"

"It would reduce it, of course, and would reduce the importance of the operator as a factor in telephone service."

"And therefore make the union less effective?"

"Yes."

"As representing employees in negotiations with the management?" "Yes."

Commissioner Leonard F. Hardy: "Mr. Marshall, is it your contention that the discarding the manual system in part and the installation of machine switching has been extravagant and wasteful on the part of the company and indicative of inefficient management?"

Mr. Marshall: "It is. There has been no evidence in the case thus far that the manual system which was supplanted had broken down in regard to the quality of service which was being rendered, and, therefore, it is material as to why the company should discard the system."

Mrs. Parker said that it was always the policy of the union to co-operate with the company in maintaining a high standard of service and that there was no operating or service reason why the company should have decided to abandon the manual system of operating central offices for machine switching, and that at all times the manual central



offices were equipped in such a way and provided with sufficient personnel in such a way, that competent, satisfactory service was given to the public.

#### Company Fomented Strikes

Witness continued that, although in 1923 the union had voted for a strike, the New England Company, by bringing a great deal of pressure on individual girls, precipitated the strike. As a result of disagreeable pressure on the girls in Boston and especially the outlying districts, the girls there insisted on striking at once as the only means of avoiding this great pressure of questioning, which was being put upon them day by day in the various exchanges. There was no immediate intention of putting the strike vote into effect, the union was negotiating with the company at the time for an increase in wages and the seven-hour day. About half of the operators already had the seven-hour day.

Mrs. Parker disagreed emphatically with a statement of an American Telephone Company engineer that "in the most modern forms of manually operated boards, complete analysis of all the operations involved shows that a large proportion of them are performed automatically."

Julia O'Connor Parker, president, Telephone Operators' Department, of International Electrical Workers and Operators, was qualified to the satisfaction of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities as an expert in order to answer the two following questions, which are given now with her answers.

Mr. Marshall: "Is the quality of service rendered by a machine switching central office better than that rendered by a modern manually operated central office?"

Mrs. Parker: "Service to the subscriber; no."

"Would you say that the service to the subscriber, on the whole, rendered by the manually equipped central office will be better than that rendered by the machine switch central office?"

"Yes."

"And that opinion is given without respect to the effect of the machine switch offices on employment opportunities?"

"Yes."

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company of New York and associated companies will open the defense on Monday, February 27, 1933, continuing for the next three days of that week, with subsequent hearing dates to be assigned by the Department.

(Note: Other important reports will be published in March, including back hearings.)

#### WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 70)

knickers for the smaller children. You can select the parts that are least worn, and a good sponging and pressing with a damp cloth over the material will help to restore the texture. Sometimes the other side of the material can be used, with the nap unblemished. Children

will be thoroughly pleased with little coats and suits of men's suiting if the garments are neatly made and well pressed. Take time to do a job you can be proud of; the garment will not only look better but it will wear longer, and the child who wears it will consider it a new coat instead of a "hand-me-down."

As a general rule, do not use the dark colors, heavy fabrics, or large prints when you are selecting for the children. Light or gay colors and small prints are more becoming. Little embroidery details, fagotting, smocking, little buttons and hand made button holes, are decorative touches. At a clothing clinic some one who knows how to do this pretty hand work can show those who would like to learn.

I know that several of our auxiliaries have sewing circles and that they hold meetings and sew together. A clothing clinic, managed by capable leaders, would be a joy to women who have to make the old clothes do for a while longer—I think it would be lots of fun. Probably it would attract many new members to the auxiliary if the word went around that the clinic would show them how to make new clothes from old.

#### ELECTRICAL WORKER SERVES ATLANTA

(Continued from page 61)

Electrical Workers, a policy that, once put in operation, stands for the betterment of the industry, a policy of bringing together employer and employee, the result of such an arrangement being a stabilization of the industry with consequent helpfulness to the general public, both in quality and durability of the service performed.

Not content with the very good training given by the workers, from a practical viewpoint, he sought to prepare

himself in the realm of theory as well as practice. While working during the day, he found time to enroll in the night school department of the Georgia School of Technology where he enriched himself in the mysteries of electricity and better prepared himself for the administrative duties which he is now about to assume.

Mr. Johnson is not a novice in his new position. During the past four years he has been an attache in the electrical department of the city and is intimately acquainted with the details of the office. Then, too, he is well acquainted with the personnel of the various city departments, well liked by his fellow workers and has the respect and confidence of the business men with whom he comes in contact personally and officially. His election, therefore, is in this respect but a confirmation of the people in him personally and in his knowledge of the use and distribution of electricity in all its branches, as well as the larger problems of service and departmental activities.

(Written especially for the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL by Jerome Jones, Editor of the Atlanta (Ga.) Journal of Labor.)

#### AMERICA IS A TECHNOCRATIC NATION

(Continued from page 60)

quired an enormous amount of cheap labor for the mighty work to be done. Europe had been calling to its tasks teeming populations in need of daily bread. Over there men and women hired out for almost nothing.

It was quite different in this country. It is true that millions came. Those who had been here longer took the later arrivals on as laborers. But they could not be held when new lands beckoned them to independence. They were always moving on, leaving the farmers, house-

#### NOTICE

Daily, the International Office receives notices from the Post Office advising of changes in addresses of members to whom the Journal has been sent.

These notices entail a large and seemingly unnecessary expense to the International Office especially noticeable at this time when we are endeavoring to curtail expenses.

We therefore ask your co-operation. You will assist greatly by notifying the I. O. of any change in address made or contemplated. Be sure to give us your old and new address.

A form is given for your use.

#### Notice of Change in Address

(Name)

(L. U. No.)

(Old Address)

(New Address)



wives and manufacturers short of help. The immigrant with a hoe had to be replaced by the farmer's boy driving a cultivator. The strong girl who carried water from the well went off to marry and piped water became a necessity in running into the house.

Extent of territory demanded such excellence in communication and transportation as the world had never seen before. That was a call to the inventors. It is true that they often failed to reap the profits from the creations of their brains, but the possibility of great prizes glittered before their imaginations, spurring them on. We were far removed from the rest of the world and therefore the traditions did not bind the people. They struck out on new lines until "American this" and "American that" became standard for peoples far away.

These men were as truly pioneers as if they had been Daniel Boones pushing into the wilderness with gun and axe. They were the unconscious builders of a new industrial empire, creators of a new civilization. Because of them "Yankee ingenuity" became proverbial. And Americans were regarded as the most inventive people on earth.

#### Necessity as Goad

The truth is that Americans all came from Europe and that there is nothing in the American air or drinking water that inspires a man with the idea of talking to another over a wire a thousand miles long. No matter where they may live, inventors are like painters and poets—responsive to their environment. A kind of social and economic pressure is exerted upon them, a pressure that determines what they shall wear, sing, eat, think—and invent.

We see this in different waves of invention that have swept the country at various periods. Transportation was an urgent necessity in the nineteenth century if the country was to be opened up. The result was the characteristic long-haul, heavy, high-powered American railroad train and the American river boat. Agriculture was of equal importance. When McCormick and Hussey responded with reapers which they demonstrated before astonished crowds at county fairs the Patent Office was flooded with applications for patents on harvesters, binders, cultivators and threshers.

In the train of Morse followed a host of electricians who invented telegraphs, some of which (notably those of the rapid printing type) were far in advance of their time. The Bessemer steel process stimulated the invention of methods for both mining and handling iron ore. When the Wright brothers flew successfully in 1903 the airplane inventor came into his own.

About 1896 a stream of applications covering automobiles and ways to make them began to pour in—a stream that shows no sign of abating. Quantity production of automobiles implies fine alloy steels and machine tools to cut, plane and grind them, with the result that in the last generation automata have been invented that have completely trans-

formed not only the automobile factory but cities and towns.

As we look over the list of inventions of great pioneers—Fitch, Whitney, Morse, Goodyear, Howe, Edison and the rest—we cannot but be struck by their individuality. A fearless, imaginative, ingenious lot, they were "outsiders" for the most part. Howe and Singer were not tailors when they invented their respective sewing machines, transferring the making of clothes from the home to the factory. Whitney was not a cotton grower, but a young teacher who thought of becoming a lawyer, when he invented the cotton gin. He also devised the system of interchangeable parts, without which Henry Ford would be helpless. Both Fulton and Morse were artists; Westinghouse, inventor of the airbrake, was not a railroad man in his youth.

The problem of vulcanizing rubber was solved by Goodyear, who was not a chemist, but an imaginative hardware clerk. Gatling was a physician and not a professional soldier. McCormick is an exception, for this inventor of the reaper was actually a farmer. His rival, Hussey, on the other hand, was a sailor.

Edison is another partial exception, for he had been a telegraph operator before he perfected the duplex and quadruplex telegraph. But we must not forget several hundred other contrivances of his which had no relation to any position that he may once have filled as the employee of a company.

For the most part the old-timers, whose inventions created many powerful organizations, were crude rule-of-thumb, cut-and-try experimenters. It was so costly and so uncertain as to its outcome that a penny-counting manufacturer was apt to regard it as too speculative for financial support.

Germany was the first to recognize the true relation of invention to industry. She organized research and made invention and discovery essential functions of the coal-tar industry. It was an Englishman, Perkins, who found the coal-tar dye. Upon his discovery Great Britain might have built an industrial organization to control the world's supply of synthetic colors, drugs and chemicals. But she waited for another Perkins to turn up and thus to let discoveries accumulate through a natural process of evolution. Germany, on the other hand, systematically exploited the new world opened by Perkins and seized the opportunity to capitalize her wide chemical knowledge and experience.

In half a century she was exercising despotic, world-wide control of organic compounds which had become essential in a thousand industries, in the waging of war and in the practice of medicine. Laboratories were established in which Ph.D.'s were assigned definite tasks in research under the almost military discipline of a brilliant scientific director. As a result, the number of products on coal tar soon ran into the tens of thousands, with the whole world paying tribute.

In the patent monopoly the American

corporation saw possibilities of which Washington and the founders of the republic never dreamed. Through the acquisition of patents, through research that results in patentable processes and products, through licenses and cross-licenses organizations have been created that effectively control lamps, radio, automobiles, shoes, aluminum utensils, textile machinery, petroleum derivatives and scores of other articles. Hence research has become the life-blood of large companies with world markets.

Industrially we are approaching the end of an era of mechanical efficiency; automatic machinery has been developed amazingly, power application expanded; standardization inaugurated; management engineering and efficiency systems installed and, in short, all the devices of science, applied or engineering have been employed in the evolution of modern industry. We are in the first of the dawn of the era of science in industry; of a day which is heralded by the vanguard of industrial research laboratories.

Industrial research is a comparatively new tool of industry in America. The first industrial research was started 40 years ago in the experimental laboratory of the elder Du Pont in Wilmington. In 1921 there were 500 industrial research laboratories, exclusive of those attached to the government bureaus and universities. In six years this number has grown to more than 1,000, an increase of 100 per cent in six years.

What chance has the independent inventor today against the formidable research organization of the Bell Telephone system, where 4,000 (over half of them scientists, engineers and technicians) are spending \$13,000,000 a year to maintain a technical staff to reduce costs, improve service and even eliminate the "hello girl" with automatic machinery?

What chance has the budding "Westinghouse" to cope with the pure science laboratories of Whitney, the applied science laboratories of Elihu Thompson and the works-control laboratories forming the foundation, the bulwark and the service and sales of a vast organization such as the General Electric Company?

How much opportunity is there for an independent inventor in the field of chemistry in the present day when organized research is an integral part of the manufacturing plants of the "Big Three", the Du Pont, the General Chemical and the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation?

Modern chemistry is largely a product of this century. Chemistry is the very basis of such developments as rubber, petroleum, Portland cement, high explosives, synthetic dyes, plastics like celluloid, metals such as aluminum alloys. The development of nitrocellulose and its application to the manufacture of quick-drying finishes has within a few years supplanted the oil paints and varnishes formerly used. It used to take 17 days to varnish and rub automobiles to a perfect finish. It is now done in less than an hour.



Compare the development of the automobile with the spinning and weaving of fabrics. It is one of the original arts—its primitive times go back into the stone ages. The tools used and the methods generally followed, were, up to about 150 years ago, but little changed since the days of King Tut.

No basic patent granted by the United States has so profoundly influenced the social and economic life of so many people in so short a time as the Seldon patent of 1895, which covered the principle of using an explosion in a road vehicle. In a little over 30 years the automobile has been pushed by technical development and research to the front rank of the big parade of modern industry.

Electric illumination, radio, electrochemical and the telephone are four industries which have developed from their basic inventions to important places in our present industrial organization in a period of less than 50 years. In each there is striking evidence of the interrelation of the cycle of research with the various stages in the development of its industry.

The tremendous advance of labor-saving machinery has brought many evils; unemployment, industrial displacement, bankruptcy, and an uncertain future. It is seriously suggested that it would be a good thing for the country to declare a moratorium on all inventions for at least a decade. The quarrel is not with technical improvements as such, but with the rate of introduction. "Milk is good for growing babies, but a quart an hour would be disastrous. One of the best hopes for obtaining some real progress in the future is to bottle up technical progress, and feed it with a measuring spoon."

#### WAR DEBTS DOOR TO FOREIGN POLICY

(Continued from page 53)

steady stream of reparations and debts payments moving to our treasury, is galling enough to other nations without appearing to be high-handed in offering to trade some of this financial advantage for a lessening of the armaments which to some other nations seems essential to their security. We must make it clear that since our military budget is the highest on earth, a 50 per cent reduction of expenditures would mean much to us."

#### V. Labor's Views

In trying to reach through political considerations to the economic realities, John Doe, electrician, or John Doe, carpenter—or maybe Jane Doe, factory worker—probably arrives at some conclusions of his own. It is apparent that if adequate wages had been paid the workers of America during the decade following the war there would not have been so much money to lend to foreign countries. Surely the international bankers are justly subject to criticism for this national policy of under-paying American workers and investing billions abroad in industry and in private loans

which they now want to guarantee in part at least by the abolishing of government war debts. Second, John Doe may well reach the conclusion that it is better to pay \$2.00 per year to retire the war debts and virtually cancel the obligations of foreign governments, if trade will actually resume and some semblance of prosperity return at home. But if the I. T. F. group is right and the depression is not caused by war debts but by the shortcomings of a system of exploitation in the western world, he must decide that the \$2.00 is not well spent because there would be no guarantee of business revival going with the outlay. Third, John Doe recognizes the justice and fairness in using revision of war debts as a basis for bargaining, that is, in an effort to oppose the rise of militarism throughout the world. Finally, John Doe is heartily sick of banker rule and domination of America and the western world. Bankers have been ruthless in the pursuit of profits, have made a mess of western civilization, and are now asking a renewal of confidence in themselves and their policies. All of which they do not deserve to have. John Doe prays for a new deal, which new deal means that control will pass to a new group—either to the constituted authorities or to a group of scientists, engineers and statesmen.

#### NO, NOT NEWS FROM THE GRAVEYARD

(Continued from page 61)

whether social conscience and social intelligence can together bring about our economic salvation."

This book is published by the Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City.

A fourth book that might be put in this class of simple economic discussions but which must rank on a higher level of instrumental literature is "Other People's Money And How the Bankers Use It," by Louis D. Brandeis, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. This book was written 10 years ago, before Justice Brandeis became a celebrated jurist, but its sound reasoning, factual presentation and brilliant analysis hold good today as it did at its origin. Mr. Norman Hapgood writes an impressive foreword in which he pays tribute to the author as one of the great minds of this generation. Mr. Brandeis does not spare the bankers. He makes clearer than anyone else the colossal power wrapped up in a money monopoly.

(This book may be purchased from Stokes, New York City.)

He that bites on every weed may light on poison.

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214-32330.  
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1-132639.  
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BEHIND THE DAUNTLESS PILOT—  
THE ELECTRICIAN

(Continued from page 62)

operated by the Army and Navy and have had years of experience in flying warcraft, in formation and in difficult maneuvers before being acceptable to the air lines. Blind or instrument flying must be mastered by all air line pilots.

Thousands of hours of flying experience are demanded as a minimum on up-to-the-minute air lines, but in addition it is the man behind the record who is the last requirement for success or failure and it is to the personality and temperament as well as the actual flying experience that the operation managers must look.

The public generally realizes the extreme care with which pilots are selected from the almost countless number available, but the same care is exercised for most other positions, for the accuracy of the ground personnel is responsible in a large degree for the effective work of the pilots. Terminal men, electricians, dispatchers, clerks, traffic men, and all of the many other groups that are necessary, are hand-picked. Youngsters run the air line, but their experience has been fruitful and their work is effective and is marked with the enthusiastic attention of youth. They demand the best, whether it be electrical, mechanical or personal.

PAY DEBTS IN GOODS TO JOBLESS  
MILLIONS

(Continued from page 54)

arise out of international trade transactions. But such bills do not come into existence in sufficient quantities unless business men of debtor nations can export goods or sell services and securities to the people of the United States. Furthermore, debtor nations have to export more than they import if there is to be a balance with which to pay debts. If payment cannot be made in goods, services or securities, then gold is the only remaining form of payment. But debtor nations do not have enough gold to pay their debts to us. We add to these difficulties by erecting a tariff which hinders debtor nations from sending us as much as they might. The

result has been to cut down American exports and increase unemployment.

This tariff restriction is in the interest of business men in the United States who do not want the competition of foreign goods. To let down the tariff bars admittedly would be a great disadvantage for many American industries. But the United States government cannot receive payment of foreign debts unless imports are greater than exports. It is as a way out of this dilemma that the suggestion of accepting goods in payment takes on significance, if we insist on payment. It may be regarded as ridiculously impractical but that is because we are unwilling to undertake the task of distributing the goods.

Another reason for our unwillingness is that this form of payment would ultimately involve taxation of the better to do Americans to relieve poverty and unemployment and to improve the scale of living of the lower income groups. The United States in order to loan to the allied nations issued bonds and borrowed from the American public. These bonds either will have to be paid or repudiated. Doubtless they will be paid but this involves taxation which will hit not only the wealthy but everybody who pays taxes in any form to the federal government. However, we can kill two birds with one stone. Payment of international debts can be accepted in the form of goods to relieve poverty and unemployment and raise the scale of living of the lower income groups. But payment in this form involves internal taxation to pay off federal bonds. If the taxation is limited to the comparatively wealthy and graded in proportion to ability to pay, the foreign debts will have been paid and a much-needed redistribution of wealth and income in the United States will have been accomplished.

## Masses Will Pay

But I am not unrealistic enough to expect that this will be done. We shall probably insist on payments by bills of exchange and gold. At the same time we shall keep up our tariff barriers and hinder payment. The more the debtor nations are hindered in payment by goods and services the closer they will come to repudiation. But repudiation

will have repercussions which cannot be estimated accurately in advance. The dangers involved might bring a scaling down of debts if not cancellation. Doubtless we shall prefer cancellation rather than allow the debtor nations to send us enough goods to pay their debts. High tariff advocates have openly announced their preference for cancellation as against lowering the tariff. If the debts are scaled down or cancelled the federal bonds will be paid off by passing as much of the burden of taxation as possible to the masses. The most inequitable form of taxation used will be the general sales tax which hits the poorest people the hardest. We shall prefer such methods rather than accept goods which might be used to relieve poverty and unemployment. We prefer the American form of dole and the protection of vested interests.

ANOTHER PREMIER JOB  
COMPLETED

(Continued from page 65)

General Contractors—Hegeman Harris Company, Inc.  
Electrical Contractors—J. Livingston and Company.

Rockefeller Center—Elevator Data  
Buildings Nos. 1 and 9

Number of elevators, 75.  
Travel of highest rise elevators, 811 feet.  
Number of 1,200 F. P. M. elevators, 24.  
Capacity of passenger elevators, 3,500 pounds.  
Number of motor generator sets, 74.  
Number of small motors, 1,600.  
Connected load, 5,775 horsepower.  
Estimated daily power consumption, 10,000 K. W. H.  
Number of 50-watt lamps, 3,000.  
Number of miniature lamps, 6,000.  
Amount of copper wire, 3,500,000 feet.  
Amount of steel cable, 400,000 feet.  
Amount of multi-conductor control cable, 225,000 feet.  
Amount of guide rails, 110,000 feet.  
Amount of conduit ( $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch), 92,000 feet.  
Number of bolts, 75,000.



# NEWS—NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL



American labor is being much in the news. Its policies attract national and international attention. A meeting of the American Federation of Labor is heralded as an event of significance.

Two customary adverse critics of the American Federation of Labor remark:

## SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPERS:

"The usually conservative American Federation of Labor closed its Cincinnati convention with a record for progressivism.

"It pledged itself to adequate hunger relief administered by experts, old age pensions, the Davis-Kelly bill for a coal commission. It will fight against the sales tax, child labor, economy that jeopardizes free education. It demanded elimination of private profit in the manufacture of arms to 'curb the sinister activities of war mongers and patriots-for-profit.'

"It favored compulsory unemployment insurance by states, the reserves to come from the earnings of industry. It said: 'If industrial management fails to provide work it must be compelled to assume the burden of supplying relief.' "

## FEDERATED PRESS:

"The most interesting and the most hopeful American Federation of Labor convention since the Montreal gathering in 1920 declared for the Plumb plan of government ownership of the railroads—that is the verdict of delegates as the 1932 sessions closed in Cincinnati. It was more pugnacious within the sessions and committee meetings, more militant on broad questions of labor policy and markedly to the left of recent years."

Labor will play a larger share in the news of 1933.

The Electrical Workers Journal is proud of its foremost place as an interpretative medium of the American labor movement.



# ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL





THE greatest incentives to human action are hope and fear. Hope is the inborn desire of every man to better his condition, strengthened by a reasonable belief that he will receive a greater reward for his services. Fear is the constant apprehension that present conditions may be made worse or that there may be a future loss in the present reward for service. Fear impels one to conceal a disregard of duty; hope impels one to eliminate all lapses and to merit confidence and reward.

GLENN E. PLUMB,

*Author of Labor's Plan for Government*

*Ownership of the Railroads.*

